The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Debate in the House of Lords on Privateering.

Interesting European Political Intelligence.

The French Army Reorganized on a Republican Basis.

Condition of Affairs in the Southern States.

Rumors of Another Outbreak Among the Indians.

Nearly Eight Thousand Red Men on the War-Path.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Bank of Paris and the Spanish Loan—The Czar and the Kaiser—Italy and Tunis—Yellow Fever in English Ports—Death of a Historian.

MADRID, June 19.—The Committee of the Budget has approved the bill recently introduced by M. MORET, the Finance Minister, providing for the indemnification of the Bank of Paris for the withdrawal of the treaty under which it was to have negotiated a Spanish loan.

LONDON, June 19.—The *Post* has a special dispatch from Berlin announcing that the Emperor WILLIAM goes to-morrow to Ems, to meet the Czar ALEXANDER. The Emperor leaves Berlin, today, for Baden Baden, at which place he will stop a few hours before proceeding to Ems.

The Government of Tunis has raised difficulties concerning the treaty of peace recently negotiated by its representative with the Government of Italy.

Two vessels with yellow fever among their crew have arrived in English ports.

GEORGE GROTE, the historian, died on Sunday, aged seventy-seven.

The French Imperial Guard Reorganized as the Republican Guard.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The Assembly today passed a bill giving natives of Alsace and Lorraine residing in France the right to vote, and making them eligible to the Assembly. Minister FAVRE informed the House that 180,000 French prisoners yet remained in Germany, but that they were returning home at the rate of 3,500 daily. The Imperial Guard is being reorganized under the name of the Republican Guard.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Paris Convention Relating to Privateering.

LONDON, June 19.—The House of Lords today debated the Declaration of Paris of 1856 abolishing privateering.

Earl COWPER thought the refusal of the United States to agree to the declaration was no ground for its repudiation by Great Britain.

The Earl of MALMESBURY denounced the convention, and quoted the opinions pronounced against it by the late Earl of DERBY and Sir G. CORNWALL LEWIS. The refusal of the American Government to adhere to the agreement made it worthless. He sharply criticised the Prussians for their disregard of private property and their outrageous requisitions during the late war.

Earl GRANVILLE declared that it was not within the power of England to repudiate a treaty which had been signed by all the Great Powers of Europe.

THE SOUTH.

An Ex-Rebel General on the Kuklux—What He Sees in Alabama—Alarming State of Affairs in Monroe, La.—The People Armed and Ready for Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. JAMES V. CLAIRTON, of Alabama, was examined by the Congressional Kuklux Committee, today, for five hours. He testified he had lived in that State thirty-seven years and in Montgomery twenty-one years of that time; was a Union Whig before the late war and the Bell Presidential elector in 1860; he raised sixty-four companies for the Confederate army; he has been the only Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of that State since the war; he did not believe any regular Kuklux organization ever existed in Alabama; he had heard of outrages in a few localities by disguised bands, but Alabama was as peaceable and quiet as before the war. No more violations had occurred there since the war than in any of the northern states. The greater part of the crimes in Alabama had been committed by members of the Radical party. The Democratic party in that state were in favor of the education of the negro. He had advocated it five years ago in a speech in reply to Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, and was already advertised to deliver a speech on the 19th of July next, at a State Educational Convention in favor of the education of the colored race. The only intimidation he knew of at the last elections was by the Radical colored voters against those of their own color who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. The cause of all the troubles was not the brave men who fought one another in the late war, but the politicians, sutlers and horseholders who followed the two armies. The brave men of each army respected one another, and were willing to meet, forgive and forget. The leaders of the Radical Party in Alabama were, with but few exceptions, destitute of moral character—mere regular spoilsmen. Most of the negroes had behaved well. A generous policy on the part of the Government would best subserve the interests of both races in the South, and soonest restore the fraternal feeling and affection which once existed for the Union. The South loved our form of Government, but abhorred its mal-administration. He had always counselled submission to law and order, and believed it could and would be preserved in his State without any outside interference.

An official letter received at the Treasury Department from Monroe, La., dated June 13, says:

The prospect for corn and cotton in Louisiana is equally unfavorable. The condition of the ground has prevented the farmers from working. Weeds and grass have become deeply rooted and threaten the little corn standing. The general prospect is gloomy. Political agitation continues. The bitter feeling entertained by the largest portions of the whites toward the blacks and officers of the State Government, has become intensified in this immediate vicinity by the result of a recent local election. At any time within the last ten days a conflict seemed unavoidable. Threats have been freely indulged. Both parties are well supplied with arms and appear eager for the conflict. Bands of armed men are reported to be ready, and only waiting for the summons to begin the work of bloodshed. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, planters and officials attend to their business with revolvers lying within easy reach. Notwithstanding all this, I trust the crisis is passed, but should not be surprised if the difficulty culminated in bloodshed at any time.

Secretary Boutwell and the Alabama Republicans.

MOBILE, Ala., June 19.—Judge MCKINSTREY, President of the Republican Central Council, telegraphed to Secretary BOUTWELL today that the resolutions presented to him purporting to come from the Central Council, condemning SPENCER'S appointment, are a forgery and never passed the Council. The Republicans of Mobile sustain SPENCER.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Railroad Case Decided—The State Not to Receive Dividends from the North Carolina Railroad.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 19.—In the case of ANTHONY H. SWAZEY *vs.* The North Carolina Railroad Company, and DAVID A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, Judge BOND, of the Circuit Court of the United States, Fourth Circuit, and District of North Carolina, delivered this morning the following opinion:

"After considering this case, we are of the opinion that the act of 1849 creates a lien upon the stock in favor of bondholders, and upon dividends declared, or to be declared, upon the stock. We are also of opinion that no subsequent legislation of the State could constitutionally impair this lien. The officers of the Railroad Company should therefore be enjoined from paying over the said dividends to the State Treasurer, and a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the funds, and to hold the same subject to the order of the Court, as to the investment and distribution, and we issue the following decree: The motion for a special injunction and for the appointment of a receiver having been argued by counsel for complainant and defendants, and having been carefully considered by the Court, it is now, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1871, ordered and decreed that the North Carolina Railroad Company, its officers and directors, be restrained by the injunction from paying to the defendant, DAVID A. JENKINS, or to any person or persons who may, on behalf of the State of North Carolina, demand the same, any and all moneys accrued or to accrue as dividends upon the stock held by the State of North Carolina in the said North Carolina Railroad Company, and that the said DAVID A. JENKINS be restrained by an injunction from demanding or receiving the said dividends, accrued or to accrue upon the said stock or any part thereof; and it was further ordered that S. F. PHILLIPS, of the City of Raleigh, be and is hereby appointed receiver, to take and receive into his possession all moneys now or hereafter to be paid by the North Carolina Railroad Company as dividends upon the said stock, and especially monies heretofore ordered by the said Company to be paid on and after March 1, 1871, as a dividend upon the said stock; and it is further ordered that the said North Carolina Railroad Company, its officers and directors, be further restrained by an injunction from withholding payment of said dividends from said receiver, and from intermeddling with or obstructing said receiver in the discharge of his duties—the injunction to remain until further order of Court."

The bonds referred to in the above decision were issued by the State of North Carolina to aid in the construction of said road. SAMUEL PHILLIPS was appointed receiver on giving bonds for $200,000.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sherman on the Texas Savages—More Peaceful Raids Hoped for—Letter from Fort Sill—7,500 Savages on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, says:

"Gen. MCKENZIE reached Fort Sill June 4, and will take back to Richardson the Indian prisoners. By sending three more companies of the Tenth Cavalry to Fort Sill, Gen. GRIERSON will keep a picket of three companies at old Camp Radseiminski and two at the mouth of the Cache, so that raids into Texas from the reservation will be prevented. I believe the Kiowas will give up the forty-one mules, and henceforth be more careful of their Texas raids."

GALVESTON, Texas, June 19.—The following is from the Weatherford Texas *Times* of June 10: "A messenger, just from Fort Sill, on his way to Austin, has put the following information at our disposal, every word of which can be relied upon:

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE KIOWA AGENCY, May 26.

His Excellency A. J. Davis, Governor:

Since my arrival here I have been careful to collect information in reference to the movements of Indians on and off these reserves, and would state to your Excellency it is evident during the coming Summer that there will be witnessed the most extensive ravages of the frontiers of Texas of any preceding. Almost all the Indians of this agency and the Cheyennes of another have left and are now on the war-path. We learn from Indians that are coming in frequently that other bands of Comanches that do not belong here, are also acting, and that the plains are black with Apaches. Upon interrogation as to the numbers, they pointed to a large valley near by, of more than a thousand acres, and say that would not hold them. Constantly increasing depredations on the Northwestern frontiers corroborate their statements. The Apaches have been coming down the waters of the Colorado, and further south, and it is most likely the depredations committed at the far South were by them. We learn also there is a rendezvous west of the reservation, in what is called Run Island, of Texas. There traders from New-Mexico meet the Indians and furnish them with arms and ammunition in exchange for horses and cattle. There are 2,400 braves and warriors, inclusive. Ostala, the Chief of the Kiowas, is the first brave of all the tribes; Kickingbird, the second Chief of the Kiowas, is the second brave; Asahava, or Milky Way, is a distinguished brave, as are Tassowa, or Silver Knife; Asatoyel, or Grayish Fox; Oceischewka, or Straight Fighter, and Cabava, or Running Bear. Gen. SHERMAN has these with the arrested Chiefs. Gen. SHERMAN, who is now here, has ordered additional forces along the northern line. The lists and enumerations of the Indians in the reservation of Fort Sill, are as follows: Comanches, 2,742; Kiowas, 1,896; Apaches, 300; Quahadoes, 1,000. Affiliated Indians—Caddos, 484; Wichitas, 299; Delawares, 71; Keechies, 126; Wachas, 124; Towancanoes, 126; Howwainnies, 85; total 7,254. In the Council held with TOTEUM just before the arrest, JOHN C. KICKINGBIRD is the second Chief of one of the warlike and powerful tribes of Kiowas, and a man, we are told, of many fine traits and considerable education. He spoke thus: I like the talk of yesterday, but can't say I will fully agree with all the parts of it. You often heard that the Kiowas are a bad people. I will tell you the reason. We are not permitted to buy arms and ammunition, and having had lands taken from us we are foolish enough to be bad. If you want us to be good, you must have Washington supply us with arms and ammunition, and then we will think of it. L. S. FRIENDS.

The following are extracts from an extra official letter from Fort Sill: In an interview between Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. MOREY, Gen. GRIERSON and the agent at the Tatum Reservation, it was shown as an indisputable fact that the Indians belonging to that reservation were hostile to and now on the war-path against the people of Texas. Gen. SHERMAN asserted that the Indians, having so frequently broken their treaty, should be declared outlaws, and the Government should cease to care for them, and sequestrate their lands and punish them as their enormities deserve, and that he should so recommend.

The Papal Jubilee at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The Catholic demonstration to-night is an immense affair. The procession was an hour and twenty minutes passing a given point. In the line there were twenty-two bands of music, a large number of transparencies, mottoes, banners, &c., and nearly every man carried a Chinese lantern or torchlight. The illumination of Saturday night was repeated to-night, and there was an almost continual display of fireworks along the route of the procession. The streets, windows and balconies were literally packed with people to see the display. After the parade a mass-meeting was held in front of the Cathedral, at which the dignitaries of the Catholic Church and many prominent citizens made speeches denouncing the persecution of the Holy Father, and pledging him both sympathy and support. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cragin on the Results of the Last New-Hampshire Election—Improvement in Custom-House Returns—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Senator CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, is in the city, and brings good news from that State. It appears that the Democrats are beaten on the only issue of importance bearing upon the next election in that State. The election to fill a vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of a Democratic Senator, was so constrained by the circumstances and the State Constitution that a Republican was of necessity chosen—a fact which everybody knows. Of the two Republicans from whom the choice was to be made, the one least objectionable to the Democracy was selected. But he has pledged himself to act with his own party, thus making the Senate a tie. Senator Cragin has full confidence in his integrity, and there is no danger of his becoming another WINANS. Under these circumstances any legislation to redistrict the State in the interest of the Democracy, or to reorganize the Judiciary, is impossible. The organization of the Legislature and the election of a Governor is of little consequence, if they fail in these two measures of prime importance, in carrying the State hereafter. The Labor Reformers also promise not to support any such radical Democratic changes as those proposed. They express themselves as not ready to become merged into the Democratic Party, but determined to maintain their organization and hold the balance of power, but at any rate the State is saved from the imposition of Tammany machinery for the carrying of elections against the popular vote, and the Republicans can redeem themselves by honest work, which is pretty sure to be done.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Returns of exports from the Port of New-York during the month of May were received on the 16th inst., four days earlier than the limit allowed by the regulations of the Treasury Department. This is one of the indications of improvement as to promptness and accuracy which is taking place in some departments of the Custom-house.

PERSONAL.

Secretary DELANO will leave this city the last of this week, probably Friday, to be gone some weeks. Secretary BOUTWELL will not leave here till the latter part of this week, owing to some delay in important cases which he is personally engaged upon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TOBACCO SCRAPS AND WASTE.

Commissioner PLEASONTON maintains the former decision of the Internal Revenue Office, which holds that selling refuse scraps and chippings of tobacco, so far as the same are unavoidably incident to the cigar manufacturer's business, does not render him liable to pay a special tax, or otherwise qualify as a tobacco manufacturer. The law, however, imposes a tax of sixteen cents per pound on all such refuse scraps and sweepings of tobacco, and when a cigar manufacturer sells such scraps, &c., he must inclose them in a legal package, and affix the proper revenue stamp and cancel it; but the other requirements, such as the label or caution notice, the number of the factory, name of manufacturer, &c., are not necessary, nor is their omission any violation of law when a cigar manufacturer sells scraps and waste resulting from his own business. While the office holds, as before stated, with regard to the sale of scraps and sweepings made by the cigar manufacturer, it equally holds, in the language of the law, that every person whose business it is to put up for use or consumption scraps, waste, clippings, stems or deposits of tobacco, from any process of handling tobacco, is liable to pay special tax, give bond and observe all other legal requirements.

NEW-YORK REVENUE RETURNS.

The receipts of exports from the port of New-York during the month of May were received on the 16th inst., four days earlier than the limit allowed by the regulations of the Treasury Department. This is one of the indications of improvement as to promptness and accuracy which is taking place in some of the departments of the Custom-house.

The Late Mr. Vallandigham and Chief-Justice Chase—The Latter on the "New Departure."

DAYTON, June 19.—The following letter from Chief-Justice CHASE was received by the late C. L. VALLANDIGHAM a few days after the promulgation of the famous new departure resolution:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery County (Ohio) Democratic Convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks and those of Mr. CONK. You have rendered a great service to your country and the party—at least such is my judgment. May God bless you for it. Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the movement contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient platform of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your connections.

Very truly yours,
S. P. CHASE.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Ever since the meeting of the Democratic Convention in New-York, in 1868, whereat VALLANDIGHAM favored the nomination of CHASE, the Chief-Justice has been a firm admirer of him, and it is understood they communicated freely upon politics. The above is the last letter received by VALLANDIGHAM from CHASE.

The Vallandigham Funeral.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 19.—From present indications, the funeral of VALLANDIGHAM, to-morrow, will be very largely attended. The Courts adjourned today, after appropriate resolutions of regret were passed, and remarks were made. The meeting of members of the Bar was briefly addressed by Hon. PETER ODLIN, after which Committees on Resolutions and Arrangements were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM is somewhat restored today. VALLANDIGHAM'S estate is valued at $30,000 or $40,000, clear of incumbrances.

A Desperate Chicago Pickpocket—A Policeman and a Citizen Shot by Him.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 19.—At Lincoln Park, yesterday afternoon, JOHN WILSON was arrested by Policeman JOHN MAHER for picking a lady's pocket. On the way to the station-house WILSON sprung from the grasp of the officer, drew a revolver, and fired three shots at MAHER, two of them entering his right breast. An old man named CHARLES HOFFMAN rushed to MAHER'S assistance, and grappled with the ruffian, when the latter fired two shots at him, both taking effect in his left hip. MAHER by this time had somewhat recovered, and fired at WILSON, shooting him in the right breast. WILSON was then secured. Fears are entertained that MAHER will not recover. HOFFMAN'S injuries are severe, but not dangerous. WILSON, in all probability, will die. But for the efforts of the Police the latter would have been lynched.

A convention of musical societies, to organize a National Union for the protection of the musical fraternity, met yesterday in Philadelphia and organized permanently, with U. C. HILL, of New-York, as President. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, and to report today.

THE COAL REGIONS.

A New Source of Excitement at the Mines.

Hydrophobia Among the Horses and Mules—Continued Agitation About the Pittston Disaster—Inspector Williams Still in Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., June 19.—There is great excitement here this morning in consequence of a rumor that a mule belonging to the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company had been seized with hydrophobia and bitten several horses and mules about the stables and yard connected with the Revine shaft. Whether the animal was rabid or not has not yet been decided, though it is a fact that he died in great agony about 10 o'clock this forenoon. He had bitten four horses and twelve mules before his malady was discovered. The physicians are of the opinion that the brute was not mad, but this is as yet by no means certain. All the animals bitten have been confined in close quarters to await further developments.

Although the excitement caused by the late frightful disaster has apparently passed away, the determination to bring the party or parties, by whose negligence so many lives were lost, to justice, is daily growing stronger. The Working Men's Benevolent Association have passed very strong resolutions, and appointed a committee to prosecute Mine Inspector WILLIAMS for criminal negligence. The members of the Working Men's Benevolent Association allege that they have discovered a collusion between the nine inspectors and BLAKE & Co., proprietors of the West Pittston mine, and they are determined to fully investigate the whole affair in the Committee. Mr. O'HALLERAN, General Secretary of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, is Chairman of the Committee, and he will push the investigation as rapidly as possible. Although this movement has not yet been made public, it is certain that miners will have the assistance and sympathy of the entire community, so Mr. WILLIAMS will find that he has raised a storm it will not be easy for him to allay or escape from.

Restoring the Mine—Pumps at Work and a New Breaker Ready—All But Two of the Rescued Miners at Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 19.—The pumps were set to work today, and a new breaker is nearly completed at the West Pittston shaft, where the late disaster occurred, and it is expected that operations will be resumed on the 1st of July. All but two of the men taken out of the shaft alive are able to work, and are at present employed about the works.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, June 19, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.96	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.00	73	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Boston	29.87	55	N.	Light.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.75	67	S.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.01	81	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Chicago	29.96	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	76	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	71	S.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Detroit, Mich.	29.85	71	W.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Duluth, Minn.	30.01	61	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.93	76	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.05	68	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.07	74	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.01	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	60	W.	Light.	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	82	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washingt'n	30.04	45	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.04	77	N. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London	29.92	58	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.13	80	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	29.95	63	S.	Very Light	Clear.
Norfolk	30.02	70	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.77	80	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.80	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.94	73	....	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.10	77	....	Calm.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.85	53	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.82	68	W.	Light.	Clear.
Savannah, Ga.	30.03	80	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.95	81	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.05	62	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.89	71	....	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	29.98	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.04	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Lynchburg	30.04	70	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cape May	29.97	63	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington	29.90	68	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.91	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	29.97	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Escanaba	29.93	60	N.	Light.	Fair.
Marquette	29.93	64	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.80	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport	29.96	78	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	30.15	82	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen on the Pacific coast with falling temperature. It is very generally lower today than on Sunday east of the Mississippi. The highest pressure remains in the Southern States. An area of low pressure has passed from Lake Superior southeastward, and is now north of Lake Ontario. The barometer has continued low in New-England. The temperature is lower in the North-west, and higher on the lower lakes. South-westerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast, and upper lakes, and light winds in the interior. Threatening weather, with light rains have been experienced in the Ohio Valley and westward, but clear, or clearing, weather is very generally reported east of the Rocky Mountains.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather, with light winds, is probable for Tuesday, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	63	66	69	74	71
Stand of bar. in inch	29.85	..	29.96	..	29.96

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit. 64

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

What One of His Supporters Has to Say About the Democratic Attempt to Gag Him.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, June 17.

It is not our purpose to defend the course of JEFFERSON DAVIS while President of our struggling Confederacy, or since the close of the unhappy war. He needs no defense. History will take care of that. The scenes of the struggle are too fresh in our memories. Our hopes, our aspirations, our sufferings, our defeat, our present condition control our judgments too much to bear impartial testimony. We must leave it to the decision of posterity. But while his admirers reserve their judgments those who dissent should also remain silent. One thing is quite sure, that if his conduct in the past or in the present is to be made a party question—if the Southern people must necessarily denounce him to prove their fealty to party or their patriotism to the country—then is Southern unity destroyed. We are willing to do a great deal to preserve the integrity of our party, and submit to much to defeat Radical tyranny and despotism. We will approve the platform and vote for the candidates of our Northern friends, but we will not sacrifice our manhood, nor defame our beloved leaders. We may see their errors and deplore them; but we prefer to shield them with our affection rather than exaggerate them to his and our enemies.

None could have regretted more than we that Mr. DAVIS should not have preserved that dignified silence on political subjects which had so long marked his public course, not from anything which he has said, for he gave utterance to nothing which might not have fallen unrebuked from the lips of any patriot, but because he could have said nothing which would not have been misconstrued and distorted, and used to injure the very people for whom he would willingly pour out his heart's blood.

We did not require his explanation to see that in his Atlanta speech he did not counsel the Southern people, directly or indirectly, not to abide the situation, or that he advised even remotely a revival of armed resistance, or that anything which fell from his lips was tinctured with disloyalty to the Government. His advice, then, and his explanation now, was to encourage our people to bear their trials with patience, to bow meekly to the majesty of the law—not surrender their manhood, but rather to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in the recent Congressional legislation. We honor him for his sentiments, whatever may be our opinion of the policy of the advice.

We ask no one to indorse our views upon this subject. They come from one who followed the fortunes of the "lost cause" from the Peninsula to Appomattox. They are not political—are not of the present, but of the past. We find fault only with those who desire to make the denunciation of JEFFERSON DAVIS a test of party fealty and loyalty to the Government. We deprecate such an issue, but if forced upon us against our solemn protest, then are we false to party and country.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Excessive rains have fallen throughout northern Louisiana since the 14th day of April, and large portions of the parishes bordering on the Mississippi, Ouachita, Red and Black Rivers are under water. Bridges and ferry-boats have been carried away and mail routes have been abandoned.

Controller PENNIBACKER, of Tennessee, has applied for information as to the intention of the General Government to refund to Tennessee nearly half a million of dollars paid by the State for equipping Federal troops during the war.

The Germans at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday celebrated the reunion of the German States by a grand procession and picnic. The Syracuse firemen, military organizations, and civic societies joined in the celebration. Gov. HOFFMAN attended the festivities.

JOHN LUCAS and MARCUS DYE, both residents of Gloversville, N. Y., had an altercation on Sunday about escorting a girl home, when LUCAS drew a pistol and shot DYE dead. LUCAS was promptly arrested, but the Coroner's jury exonerated him.

The Senior Class day exercises in Lafayette College took place at Easton, Penn., yesterday afternoon. Today the meeting of the Alumni will be held, and an oration delivered by Hon. A. K. MCCLURE. The degrees will be conferred to-morrow.

The prospect for a cotton crop in Louisiana is exceedingly discouraging. The planters in the swamps have been compelled to replant many times. In many cases, the last planting having failed, they have abandoned the enterprise.

Two freight trains collided on the Erie Railway, near Alden Station, on Sunday. Both the locomotives and several cars were completely demolished. One of the engineers was badly injured. One of the trains had no signal light.

HENRY MULLER, FRANK GARDINER and RICHARD GARVIN have been arrested in Cambridge, Mass., charged with killing BERNARD MCGUINNESS, while all were returning from a picnic on Saturday.

The County Court of St. Louis, yesterday, awarded $200,000 seven per cent. currency renewal bonds, to run ten years, to Messrs. TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co., New-York, at an average rate of 98¾.

It is understood that HENRY BOWMAN, a clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, will be appointed Chief of Supervisors and Detectives in place of CLIFFORD THOMSON, resigned.

On Sunday an unknown man hired a small boat, in Chicago, and moved out on the lake, when he was seen to kneel on a seat, as if in prayer, then jumped overboard and was lost.

A passenger and a freight train on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad collided yesterday at Londonderry, N. H., and four passengers were slightly injured.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope PIUS IX. was celebrated, in Toronto, Canada, yesterday. The Cathedral was decorated with flags, and high mass was celebrated.

It is expected at the Treasury Department that the amount of tax due from the New-York Central Railroad will be paid without unnecessary delay.

The American artist, BRADFORD, lectured on Saturday evening, in London, before the Royal Institution, (Lord LINDSAY presiding,) upon Greenland, Ice, and the Esquimaux.

The game of base-ball at Troy, yesterday, between the Haymakers and Kekiongas of Fort Wayne, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 6 to 3.

It is denied at the Interior Department that orders have been given by the President for the reopening of the McGarrahan case.

Senator CARPENTER arrived home at Milwaukee last evening, and received an enthusiastic ovation.

Poughkeepsie is fast filling up with visitors to Vassar College. The regular Commencement exercises will take place to-morrow.

GEORGE PLACE, aged twelve years, was killed in a mill at Waterford, R. I., yesterday, by being caught in a belt.

JOHN E. SLIREY, of Boston, aged seventeen, is under arrest for outraging two young girls.

Nothing has been felt at Boston of an earthquake wave which is said to have been felt in the vicinity of New-York.

The National Fulton County Bank, of Gloversville, N. Y., was robbed, on Saturday, of $31,000 worth of bonds and securities.

The Missisquoi Railroad, a branch of the Vermont Central, is in successful operation from St. Albans to Sheldon.

FERDINAND BARR, recently appointed keeper of the Whaleback Light-house, N. H., was drowned on Sunday while catching lobsters.

AUGUST RUFF, of Chicago, was drowned yesterday by the upsetting of a small boat on the lake. Four others in the boat were rescued.

Gen. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., is in Toronto, Canada, and intends remaining there all Summer.

E. LAVIN was shot dead on Sunday at Caywards, Cal., by a German known as FRANK. An old quarrel was the cause.

JAMES VOORHIES, a native of New-York, was drowned at Petaluma, Cal., on Sunday.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $104,000.

Intensely hot weather is prevailing at San Francisco.

CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

Effects of the Drouth on the Population—Large Emigration to Oregon.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 12.

This year is one of the most disastrous in the history of our State—perhaps the most disastrous, so far . The drouth of 1864 was more severe than that of 1871, but our agriculture was less developed and the farmers had less to lose; besides, our condition otherwise was more elastic; our mines were more productive; our population was increasing more rapidly; there was a better demand for labor, and San Francisco, which reacts upon the whole coast, was more prosperous. A steady stream of emigration is now pouring from California by land and sea into Oregon. The farmers of the Willamette Valley have never known what it was to lose a crop by drouth, and now they are taking from us a valuable class of farmers who are unwilling to run the risk of other years without rain. If our irrigation schemes should prove successful, we may reasonably hope to bring many of them back, for they will never be contented under a cloudy sky, after having lived in the clear sunlight of California. Those going by sea are generally emigrants from the East, while most of those going by land through Siskiyou County, have been residents of our valleys. The loss for the commerce of this State is very slight, and perhaps their migration will be a benefit to the coast, on the whole, for their departure will be an additional reason for a vigorous prosecution of those measures which must protect us from drouth in the future; and, on the other hand, it will develop the resources of a rich district, dependent for its foreign communications upon our metropolis. The prosperity of California will be greatly advanced by the settlement of a dense population on the coast north of us.

A year of drouth in California is always a year of migrations. The farmers and graziers must move to find more favorable situations. There is a general drift now toward Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt and Lake Counties, which have not only more than the average amount of rain, but also a prospect of receiving considerable more than an average share of the benefit from the construction of railroads. Portions of the Guilucos and Collayomi ranchos have lately been sold in small tracts, and several other ranchos are to be cut up soon. The construction of the connecting road from Adelante to Petaluma will place Russian Valley in connection with the general railroad system of the State, and will greatly facilitate access and increase travel. The red-wood forests beyond Bodega, are, in many respects, superior to those to the southward. The trees not only grow larger and straighter, but they are in more extensive forests, reaching further back from the ocean, and on account of covering the valleys as well as the hills, they can be reached at less expense by rail. In a State so scantily supplied with timber as ours, these forests are of immense prospective value; and plans are now under consideration for running the cars to them, and opening up the timber resources of the north. The wood is of a kind found only in California, and in demand both at home and abroad. Much of the timber is too far from the coast to be hauled to the landings, and there are extensive stretches of coast with no safe anchorage for ships; so that rail communication is indispensable to the development of the natural wealth.

The graziers are driving their cattle and sheep from the interior valleys generally to the mountains and the northern coast. The pasturage in Humboldt County is said to be very abundant, many of the herds of the southern coast have been driven to Lower California, where the grass has not been clipped so closely. Some of the cattle from Los Angeles have been driven to the eastern slope of the San Bernardino range. From the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys many herds have been sent up into the Sierra, at various points from 3,050 to 6,000 feet above the sea. Yosemite was used for a Summer sheep-pasturage before the Federal Government reserved it for tourists, and Hetchhetchy is now occupied for the same purpose. Usually, however, the best mountain grass is found not in cañons but on ridges or flats.

The Prospects for Immigrants in California—A Different Story.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 12.

Every few days a letter is put into our hands making all sorts of inquiries about California. We have answered such questions so often in detail that we cannot consent to go on with this endless repetition of elementary truths. Grouping all the later interrogatories together, the consolidated question is: What chance is there for an intelligent immigrant, with a little money, who expects to live by hard work? In the first place, there are from twenty to thirty million acres of land, the greater part of which can be bought at prices ranging from $1 25 to $10 an acre. There is much other very desirable land held far above these figures, because it is near to thriving towns, or on the line of railroads. At this date $5,000 will buy a farm of 160 acres, having upon it moderate improvements, and situated, say within 150 miles of San Francisco. Half of this sum will buy the same quantity of land without improvements, or with improvements still further from the city. It is not difficult to find tracts of fair grazing land of 1,000 acres in extent, at prices ranging from $3 to $7 an acre. Farming and grazing lands have receded in price somewhat during the last two years. Parties who are obliged to sell cannot obtain, in many instances, much more than two-thirds of the sum which the same lands would have brought three years ago. Prices were carried up by the real estate speculations which prevailed, and have gone down with the general decline. For this reason it is a better time to buy farming or grazing land than it was two or three years ago. In giving the range of prices, such counties as Lake and Mendocino are taken as standards. The prices of large tracts of land suitable for sheep ranges, have not receded materially, because the wool interest is coming up, and is now one of the most prosperous industries in California. We cannot undertake to assure any one who chooses to interrogate us that he can do better in California than anywhere else under the sun. We think that a large majority of the persons who have settled in this State with reasonable expectations during the last few years, are well satisfied with their prospects; and that is as much as can be said of the immigrants to any other part of the country.

We do not consider the occasional drouths a formidable drawback to the prosperity of the country. They are not so destructive to crops as storms, floods, and various kinds of blight which prevail more or less every year, over the country east of the Mississippi. The drouth may reduce the bulk of cereal crops twice in ten years, and even then there will be from half to two-thirds of a crop, and with improved methods of farming ten years hence, there will be little fear of drouth in this State.

Moreover, there is hardly a valley of any extent in the State which will not be connected with a market town by railroad during the next fifteen years. All the vast region north and west of the Sacramento River, as rich in natural wealth as any country in the world, two-thirds of which is not even affected seriously by drouth, will be opened up to settlement by the building of railroads and good wagon roads. In climate and in the extent and variety of natural resources, we know of no more promising country under the sun than this territory so near to our own doors, and yet so remote, because half of it or more is an unbroken solitude. The immigrant will find no country where there are not some drawbacks. We only claim that he will find as few here seriously affecting his permanent prosperity as in any of the other States of the Union. Stock speculations, gambling and trading on nothing are overdone in California. But productive industry is not overdone, and will not be during the lifetime of any immigrant now looking hopefully toward this State.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Harlem Steam-Boat Racing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are two lines of steam-boats running to Harlem in opposition. I was a passenger this evening on the old line Harlem steamboat *Sylvan Glen*, which leaves Peck-slip at 6¼ o'clock, and lands at Eleventh-street, East River, crosses to Astoria, thence through Hell Gate to One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets. The *Morrisania*, the new steam-boat of the new line, leaves the pier at Fulton Ferry at 6:20 P. M., five minutes after the *Sylvan Glen*, and lands at Eighth-street, East River, but does not cross to Astoria, so that the boats of both lines reach Harlem about the same time. The trip this evening was a close race, the *Sylvan Glen* reaching One Hundred and Twentieth-street a short distance ahead of the *Morrisania*, notwithstanding her detour to Astoria. The forward deck of the *Morrisania* was crowded with her passengers watching the *Glen*. On reaching One Hundred and Twentieth-street I overheard a passenger say to his companion that the steam gauge of the *Glen* indicated a pressure of forty-three pounds to the inch. His companion replied that he had kept well aft for fear of accident. Another passenger, evidently interested in the race, remarked that the *Morrisania* was closer on the *Glen* than she was last night, and that if either blew up it would probably be the *Morrisania*, and that one of the men at her wheel was the Superintendent of the new line, and he would catch fits if it was known. In reply to a question of another passenger on final landing, I was informed that the new time table bringing these boats close together had only gone into operation the first of the week, and that the boats had raced every night since. PASSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Evening, June 17, 1871.

A Response to Mayor Hall's Challenge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen it stated in the TIMES that Mayor HALL publicly challenges "any citizen" to recall the case of any desperado or culprit whose crime (unless enshrouded in impenetrable mystery) has not for years and years been exemplarily dealt with, (when he was District-Attorney,) as criminals are now.

For his Honor's benefit and the enlightenment of the public, I will refresh his memory by relating an item of my experience. In June, 1867, a Mrs. ESTHER SCHLESSINGER, keeper of a fancy-store in Grand-street, near Bowery, came into the store of JOHN PULLMAN & CO., No. 306 Broadway, (where she had been trading for many years,) and while the writer was looking at her doing it, she took a handful of fine embroideries and put them in her pocket. The writer at once called in Officer BEATY, who removed the goods from her person in the presence of Mr. PULLMAN and myself. Mrs. SCHLESSINGER was put under bonds to appear for trial. The writer was summoned three or four times during the Summer and Fall to prosecute, but for some unexplained cause the case was always passed over. Mr. PULLMAN called at the District-Attorney's office several times, and wrote to Mr. HALL, urging the prosecution of the case. During one of his calls at the office, Mr. PULLMAN was told that Mrs. SCHLESSINGER was in Paris, visiting the World's Fair, and would be tried on her return to New-York. The thief offered Mr. PULLMAN and me money if we would not prosecute. The presumption is strong that the buying off was done in the District-Attorney's office; there is no "impenetrable mystery" in this case. I am prepared to swear to the truth of the foregoing statement. A friend of mine, more conversant with the operations of Mr. HALL'S office than I am, told me when the arrest was made that the case would never come to trial.

Yours truly, &c., WM. ROBINSON, with JOHN PULLMAN & CO.

NO. 306 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1871.

THE COMMUNISTS.

Probability of Another Insurrection in France.

Dismay in Paris at the Reorganization of the Central Committee.

Workmen Insolent and Defiant Toward the Troops.

Transportation of Twenty-Five Hundred Female Incendiaries.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the Pope.

Internationals of London, Paris and Florence Implicated.

FRANCE.

Twenty-Five Hundred Female Incendiaries to be Transported.

PARIS, June 19—Evening.—The *Liberté* asserts that FELIP PYAT was arrested today. Twenty-five hundred women, convicted of setting fire or attempting to set fire to buildings in Paris, have been sentenced to transportation to New-Caledonia. M. GAMBETTA will soon return to France.

Threatened Renewal of the Insurrection—Soldiers Insulted by Working Men—The Central Committee Creating Dismay.

PARIS, June 19.—Indications of a renewal of the insurrection multiply. The working men openly insult the soldiers. Attempts at assassination and incendiarism continue. The elections will result in the return of the International candidates. During the last two days twenty-nine officers of the Commune have been arrested, half of whom were foreigners. The reorganization of the Central Committee and its proclamations excit great dismay. The new loan will be offered on the 20th of June, bearing five per cent. interest, at 82.

An Appeal for Mercy from the Parents of Gen. Rossel—The Canvass for the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—M. POUYER-QUERTIER, who has been seriously ill, has recovered his health, and resumed his duties as Minister of Finance. The father and mother of Gen. ROSSEL have implored mercy for their son of M. THIERS, but the President is uncompromising, and says the law must take its course. The Press continue their attacks upon the Bonapartists. The *Figaro* praises the Count DE CHAMBORD. The *Siècle* urges a union of the Republicans against the Prussians, "their real enemy forever accursed."

THE POPE.

A Plot to Assassinate the Pope—Congratulations on the Jubilee from Sovereigns—The Italian Capital.

ROME, June 18.—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concocted in London, Florence and Paris by members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place yesterday. The Pope's jubilee was attended with great éclat, and all the European Sovereigns, including Queen VICTORIA, sent congratulations to his Holiness. A further postponement of the transfer of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome will be announced soon probably.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—The *Etoile Belge* reports sixty-eight arrests on Sunday night, mainly of members of the International Society.

The Pope's Jubilee in Ireland—The Belgian Demonstration Attributed to the International.

LONDON, June 19.—The Pope's jubilee has been celebrated with great ceremony and enthusiasm in all parts of Ireland.

A special dispatch from Brussels says the civic corps compelled to intervene for the preservation of peace used their bayonets, and several of the rioters were hurt. Members of the International Society are said to be the ringleaders of the outburst against the friends of the Pope.

OBITUARY.

George Grote, D. C. L., F. R. S.

The announcement is made in our telegraphic news columns of the death of GEORGE GROTE, the English historian. He was the eldest son of GEORGE GROTE, Esq., of Badgmoor, and was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His grandfather was a German, who, with Mr. GEORGE PRESCOTT, founded a banking-house in Threadneedle-street, London. Mr. GROTE was educated at the Charter-house, and entered his father's bank at the age of sixteen, but devoted all his leisure to study. About 1823 he began his *History of Greece*, and continued his researches until the Reform movement of 1830-1 called him to public life. He took the popular side, and was returned to Parliament for the City of London in 1832, representing the city in three succeeding Parliaments, retiring in 1841. He was an advocate of the vote by ballot, making a motion for its introduction regularly every year. His first publication, a pamphlet in reply to Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH'S *Essay on Parliamentary Reform* was printed anonymously. He afterward wrote a small work on the *Essentials of Parliamentary Reform*; an article on CLINTON'S *Fasti Hellenici*, in the *Westminster Review*, and another on NIEBUHR'S *Heroic Legends of Greece*, in the *London & Westminster Review*. In 1846 the first volume of his important work, *The History of Greece*, appeared, and having ceased longer to take any active part in politics, he was enabled to complete in 1856. It was followed by "Plato and other Companions of Socrates," published in 1865. Of the "History of Greece," the *American Cyclopædia* says: "His novel researches awaken curiosity, and the world at length possesses a history which paints with fidelity and power the inner as well as the external life of Greece." Mr. GROTE married in 1820, HARRIET, daughter of THOMAS LEVIN, Esq., a lady of an old Kentish family, who is known as the authoress of "The Life of Ary Scheffer," and other books.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so kind and let the undersigned know if the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, has become a Small-pox Hospital. The janitor's wife has been laid up for nearly two weeks. Where so many parties have business to transact such ought to be made known to the public.

JOHN MURPHY,
No. 217 West Thirty-fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1871.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Anglo-Saxon to English.

HAND-BOOK OF ANGLO-SAXON AND EARLY ENGLISH. By HIRAM CORSON, M. A., Professor in the Cornell University. 16mo, pp. 572. New-York: HOLT & WILLIAMS.

Cornell University, through one of its Professors, presents in this volume a valuable contribution in aid of that study of the English language which is becoming so important and so interesting a feature in our modern education. Of the value of this study as one of the means of high culture, there is no doubt in the minds of the most observant and thoughtful educators. What some people would call its practical value, is small. It will not tend much to money-making, to controlling politics, to laying out roads, or to bringing grist to any mill or grinding it when it is brought. Some practical men, so-called, or self-called, may countenance it, and even rejoice over it, because it is the study of a living instead of a dead language. But their felicitations are vain and without reason. The study of old English is no more practical, in their sense of that abused and misused word, than that of Greek and Latin. It will not help more than that of either of them, even to the formation of a clear and vigorous English style. Bacon, Sydney, Jeremy Taylor, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Addison and Cobbet probably knew less of the origin and history of the language they used so forcibly than thousands of young students, not to say of accomplished linguists nowadays, who cannot write a brief essay with point or pith, or grace or strength of style. And as to the question of dead or living, Anglo-Saxon or even Early English is as dead a language as Greek or Latin. They have not been dead so long, but they are no more living. No people now speak or write Anglo-Saxon or Early English. True, we do in our daily life use Anglo-Saxon words, most of them more or less modified in form, and even in meaning; but so do we use Greek and Latin words modified in like manner, and as to the structure of the Anglo-Saxon and the formation of its sentences, they are as unlike, if not as foreign to our modes of thought and expression, as those of the language of Homer and Demosthenes, Virgil and Cicero; more remote than those of Moliere and Voltaire, Goethe and Schiller.

No man will be made a better orator, or a better poet, by learning that the words in which he expresses his thoughts have passed through certain changes, and become subject to various usages and laws of construction during a thousand or twelve hundred years. "Practically" we are concerned in knowing only what words mean now; and our ability to convince, persuade or delight our fellow-men depends upon our mastery of language that will convey thoughts worth conveying to men of our own day and generation. That mastery we have by gift of nature, (*Dogberry* was not so far out of the way; *Dogberry* never is,) by practice and by general mental discipline. But as a part of that mental discipline which goes to the making of an accomplished man, and of that acquirement which helps to make the mentally well-furnished man, the study of language is without a superior in the discipline of the training school; and among languages that are worthy of study, and will repay it, none, at least after Greek and Latin, is more estimable than English, which is not to be despised because it is our own.

What Mr. CORSON has done in the book before us, is to give the student of English the means of tracing the language step by step from the purest Anglo-Saxon, the language of ALFRED, the first crowned and greatest Anglo-Saxon King, down to the English of CHAUCER, the first great English poet. The Cornell Professor does little teaching in this book; and he set out to do little. He gives results; he does not show processes. He gives the scholar only such material and such aids as will enable him to trace and unravel those processes himself.

And first as to material, the objects of study. His selections of authors and passages is in the main judicious, and shows thorough acquaintance with the field of inquiry, and, what is of no less importance, with the needs of learners. Pure Anglo-Saxon is represented in this compendium by the version of the Gospel according to St. John. This may possibly be the translation made by the venerable BEDE, and which was finished on the day of his death, in which case it would represent the best Anglo-Saxon of the early half of the eighth century—BEDE having died in 735. But even were it BEDE's work, it may have been somewhat modified by subsequent transcription, as transcribers were in the habit of modernizing the manuscripts which they copied, and even of leaving on the text traces of their own provincial dialects. But, however this may be, a better selection could hardly have been made than that of this, the most interesting and most gracefully written of the Gospels, as the means of introducing the student to the fount and origin of the English tongue. The translation of the Gospels has this advantage, among others, as a text-book, that throughout it certain words and phrases, which in our received English version are represented by transcripts of the original with anglicized terminations, are really translated into Anglo-Saxon equivalents. For instance: Centurion, *hundred-man;* disciple, *leorning-cniht,* (a learning youth;) a man having dropsy, *waeter-seocman,* (a water-sick man;) resurrection, *aerist,* (an arising;) Sabbath, *reste-daeg,* (day of rest.) The familiarity of almost every student with the modern English version of this Gospel will much facilitate his study of the same story, told in what may, with singular propriety, be called the mother tongue. Pure Anglo-Saxon is further represented by selections from Ælfric's Homilies, from King Alfred's versions of Paulus Orosius and of Boethius, and from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. This part of the hand-book constitutes more than one-third of the material presented for study—a proportion wisely determined. The student who has gone carefully through these selections, with the aid of even no more of accidence and lexicon than this volume affords, will have acquired such a mastery of Anglo-Saxon as will enable him to read with facility and pleasure any work in that language, and to comprehend its genius and structure. He will then be prepared both to enter upon a minute philological study of Anglo-Saxon, and to trace for himself intelligently the gradual changes by which the language of BEDE, of ÆLFRIC, and of ALFRED passed into that of CHAUCER, of SPENSER, and of SHAKESPEARE.

The transition stage from absolute Anglo-Saxon to absolute English is represented by the three following selections, which are from writings in that form of language called Semi-Saxon:—Layamon's, (or Lagamon's,) Brut, a chronicle in verse of the traditionary history of Britain; the *Ancren Riwle,* a treatise on the proper rule of life for religious recluses of the female sex, which was drawn up for the use of a small nunnery about A. D. 1300, and the *Ormulum,* a work philologically remarkable and invaluable, but otherwise utterly worthless—so worthless that it seems to have had no interest even for its time, and never to have been copied, for the only existing ancient copy is reasonably supposed to be part of the author's own manuscript. This *Ormulum* is the production of a monk named ORMIN or ORM, and is a versified paraphrase of parts of the New Testament with a "practical" commentary worked in. Its peculiar value, aside from its presentation of the language in a certain transition stage, comes from a system of orthography, carried out with the most pains-taking particularity and thoroughness, by which the author hoped—vainly hoped, to express, and, perhaps, even to fix, the pronounciation of his mother tongue as it was spoken when and where he lived. This ORM, in fact, was one of the earliest of those fanciful and uneasy reachers after the impossible—the phonographists. His system was a simple one, and effective as far as it went, and consisted chiefly in the doubling of the consonants after the short vowels. He also used marks of contraction and some accents. A notion of the writer's system may be gathered from these two lines at the beginning of the poem, in which tells us that,

> "Thiss boc iss nemmnedd Ormulum
> Forthi thatt Orrm itt wrohhte;"

that is,

> "This book is named Ormulum
> Because that Orm it wrote."

A notice of this work brings up a question of some interest, to wit: Is there good reason, and enough, for the distinction, Anglo-Saxon, Semi-Saxon and Early English; or are not these merely arbitrary names given to one language—English—in various stages of development? The latter view is taken by some very accomplished philologists, who say that as our language and those who spoke it were called English at a very early period, Anglo-Saxon being an artificial designation, unknown to the so-called Anglo-Saxon people themselves, and that as the language in question has been spoken by one and the same people in the same country continuously from the conquest of the Britons to this day, there is no more reason in calling it other than English in its earlier stages, than there would be in so calling it some centuries hence, when it will have undergone yet further changes. Anglo-Saxon is an inflected, and English an uninflected language; and the construction of the one differs from that of the other almost as much as that of Latin and Greek, and quite as much as that of German does from the English of nowadays. But those inflections began to pass away, and that construction to change in the very earliest so-called semi-Saxon writings, and traces of them remain not only in the so-called early English of the next succeeding stage of the language, but in the so-called Old English of CHAUCER, GOWER and WYCLIFFE. Indeed, it is not yet settled, even by those who use these designations, whether the Ormulum is semi-Saxon or early English. It is, indeed, agreed on all hands that the proclamation of HENRY III., issued A. D. 1258, and which forms the next selection for study in Prof. CORSON's book, is English. But, it is urged, why should such language as this be called English, (and English without doubt it is,) when that of the Ormulum is called something else? And if, then, the Ormulum is English, why not the language of an immediately-preceding stage, which differs again from that but slightly? Where shall the line of demarcation be drawn? We give here the first paragraph of this important proclamation, that those of our readers who have an interest in a subject which increases in its hold on popular attention daily, may see a specimen of a language which is admitted by all philologists to be English, and that they may form for themselves some notion of the question to which we are now giving such passing notice as is possible in a newspaper review of a text-book in philology:

> "Henr' thurg godes fultume King on Engleneloande Lhoauerd on Yrloand', Duk on Norm' on Aquitain' and eorl on Aniow Send igretinge to alle hise halde ilaered and ilaewed on Huntendon' schir' thaet witen ge wel alle thaet we willen and vnnen thaet, thaet vre raedesmen alle other the moare dael of heom thae beoth ichosen thurg us and thurg thaeat loandes folk on vre kunericbe, habbeth idon and schullen don in the worthnesse of gode and on vre treowthe, for the freme of the loande thurg the besigte of than to foreniseide redesmen: beo stedfaest and ilestinde in alle thinge abuten aende."

The look of this is much modernized by our use of *th* for one of the Anglo-Saxon letters which expresses one form of that aspirate, and of *g* for a character, itself a modification of the Anglo-Saxon *g,* and which in Semi-Saxon and early English has the force of *y,* of *g,* and of *gh.* But the passage above will, even in its modernized form, seem to most intelligent and educated readers, who have not made a special study of the history of their mother tongue, to be as far removed from the language which they know, and use, and call English, as French or German is, and it will illustrate the position taken in the first part of our article, that, as to the question of dead or living, Anglo-Saxon, or even early English, is as dead a language as Greek or Latin. This is not absolutely true, and without qualification; but it is true to all intents and purposes. There are words in this proclamation which the average English-speaking man of today cannot understand, although it is as truly English as any leading article in today's TIMES, and even more purely so; but so there are words in that article which would be incomprehensible to any Englishman of HENRY III.'s time, and which a Roman of CICERO's day, or a Greek of ARISTOTLE's could understand without difficulty. The question as to inherent propriety of the division of the language spoken by our race into Anglo-Saxon, Semi-Saxon, early English, old English and modern English, will probably not be decided by universal consent for some time to come; but this division may yet be accepted as convenient, and as sufficiently just for practical purposes.

The subsequent selections presented for study by Prof. CORSON are made with judgment and taste, both as to their intrinsic interest and their philological value. The most noticeable of them are those from Sir JOHN MAUNDEVILE's *Voiage and Travaile,* from *Piers Ploughman,* and from the Wyckliff or Wyckliffite version of the Bible. The first of these is interesting as the earliest literary work known to be extant in what is called the old English form of our language, and also as the model "traveller's tale" of our people. It is the forerunner of Baron Munchausen's wonderful and truthful stories. The second and third are the most admirable and valuable monuments of our early language and literature before CHAUCER; we had almost said before SHAKESPEARE and the received translation of the Bible. *Piers Ploughman* should be read by every loving student of English literature, of English history. It is the earliest really poetical work in our language, and one of the finest. For wit, for humor, for satire, for pathos, for living pictures of men and manners, for a knowledge of the motives and the feelings of men, this work of WILLIAM LANGLAND (if indeed he were its author) stands in the first rank of poems of its class. It is the great epic of the poor, the "simple," man of five hundred years ago, and tells in the most touching manner the sad story of his weary, woeful life. It is thoroughly English in spirit and in style, and its philological value is almost equal to that which it has as a work of art. Of WYCLIFFE's translation of the Bible, enough has been said by critics of repute to make its great value in the history of our language known even to the general reader. Too much could not be said on that score; and Prof. CARSON has done well in presenting students not only with copious extracts from it, but, in some instances, with the Latin Vulgate version, from which it was translated; in others, with PURVEY's revision, made within ten years of the first translation. The value of the English words used by WYCLIFFE can thus be determined by the student for himself in a manner far more useful to him than if he did it with the aid of notes, comments and a more copious glossary.

This brings us down to CHAUCER and GOWER—writers who, for our purpose, are modern; and, referring to our last remark, we will say that, although Prof. CORSON has erred on the side of giving too little aid to the student, this is better than giving him too much. A young man who takes up this book, and with the aid of his knowledge of his own language and a moderate acquaintance with the Latin, (without which study of language is impossible,) and after the study of the Anglo-Saxon and Old English Grammars, given by Prof. CORSON, (exceedingly compressed although they are,) cannot make himself master of its contents, may better abandon the study of language, not to say of philology, for some department of human endeavor better suited to his taste and his capacity. And as for ordinary class-work at colleges and high-schools, the "coaching" deficiencies of the text-book (to those for whom it is deficient in this respect) will be made up by the teacher. Nevertheless the Glossary needs Prof. CORSON's attention, when he proposes a revised edition, both in the way of addition and of excision; for instance a word like *chevysaunce* should certainly be inserted, and one like *childed* might well be omitted. A more complete reference of derived words to their roots is also desirable for a book which will be largely used by autodidacts, or, to use a better word, self-teachers.

We remark that Prof. CORSON clings to the conventional notion of declension and case, although there is no declension, and consequently no case. For instance, in his *Old South English Grammar* he tells the student that "the masculine nouns of the second declension are declined thus:

	Sing.	*Plural.*
Nom.	Sune.	Sunes or Sunen.
Gen.	Sune.	....
Dat.	Sune.	Sunes or Sunen.
Acc.	Sune.	Sunes or Sunen.

He goes through the same formula (which is hardly even a formula) in regard to the feminine nouns *sunne, tunge* and *lefdi.* What could be plainer than that in Old South English these nouns had become indeclinable, as indeclinable as certain nouns in Latin. Neuter nouns, like *word,* might be spoken of as declinable, for they had one case—a genitive in *es, wordes.* When will this misleading fiction be exploded and swept out as rubbish?

One little incongruity of detail is also not unworthy of regulation—the running titles at the heads of the pages. In some divisions of the volume the title of the work is given on one page and the particular subject below on the other; in others the latter is given on both pages. Uniformity on such a point is reasonably expected in such a carefully and beautifully printed book, the appearance of which does great credit to the taste and liberality of its publishers. The former method is much to be preferred. It is convenient as well as pleasant in almost all cases to have the general title of book or chapter on the left hand page, and the leading subject named on the right hand. Thus we have properly here on page 204, "Robert of Gloucester," and on the opposite page "Story of Lear and his Daughters," and so on. But the contrary method is adopted in the case of Layamon's Brut, Piers Ploughman, CHAUCER, GOWER, and other selections, in which the name of the author or the work does not appear. The book is so good, both in substance and in form, that it is worth making as nearly perfect as may be. Prof. CORSON has done much to provide in a single volume all that is necessary to enable students to master in a general way the history of the language, whose literature, as he well says, "is the grandest embodiment of what man in his struggles, his secret questionings, his aspirations and his hopes has thought and felt."

THE ELEVENTH-STREET HORROR

Scene of the Connolly Tragedy—The Inquest Begun by Coroner Keenan—Testimony of the Widow and a Nurse—Strange Aspects of the Case.

The dreadful tragedy at No. 143 West Eleventh-street, which was fully described in the TIMES yesterday, was a topic of conversation in all circles, and had the effect to draw a large crowd of the curious around the house. During the entire day many persons were gathered in the vicinity, and the entrance to the house was sought by scores eager to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the horror within, but they were refused without exception by the policeman on duty at the door, unless intimate friends of the stricken woman, reporters for the Press, or attachés of the Coroner's office.

Within the house, the aspect during the morning hours, was almost unchanged from that described in the TIMES of yesterday. The bodies of the suicide and his infant victims remained untouched upon the bed, where they were found, and were even more ghastly in the glaring sunlight, and with the blood dried and caked, than they had been in the softer gas-light and when the blood was yet comparatively fresh. The room was carefully guarded by a policeman, and no one was permitted to touch the bodies prior to the arrival of the Coroner. The childless widow remained in the room below, attended by her spiritual adviser, Father LAFONT, by Judge QUINN, and other friends, and was said to be in much the same state she had been described to be in on the previous evening, by Capt. WASHBURNE. About noon Coroner KEENAN arrived, and, after selecting a jury, who viewed the bodies according to law, the inquest was begun in the office of Dr. CONNOLLY, which is the rear extension-room on the first floor.

The first witness examined was the widow, Mrs. ELLEN CONNOLLY, but her testimony was not important, as the Coroner did not question her as to events anterior to the tragedy. She said only that deceased was her husband and that about five o'clock Sunday afternoon she discovered that he had locked the door of the room in which he had her two children.

MARY ANN MARSHALL testified: I was employed as nurse by Dr. CONNOLLY, the deceased; I had the care of the two children, MARY AGNES, aged two years and five months, and CLARA REGINA, aged seven months; about a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, he called me to his room; he then complained of pain in his head, and wanted me to close the windows; at about noon I went to his room and found him partly dressed; he still complained of his head, and appeared very uneasy walking from one side of the room to the other; at that time he asked me to bring him AGNES, which I did and left her with him; I then went to attend the baby upstairs, and took her down-stairs; at about one o'clock the doctor's bell rung for me again, and I went up, when he appeared somewhat easier; he was then amusing the child; at about four o'clock he rang for me again; I went to his room, taking the baby with me; he then said AGNES wanted me; I attended to her, and then the dinner bell rang; I asked him if he wanted any dinner, and he told me to bring some to him and the child; I brought the dinner up, and then he appeared very much excited; he sat down and ate some; I left him eating; Mrs. CONNOLLY told me to come down and let him attend to himself; I was down about ten minutes, when he rang again; I went to him, and he asked me the cause of my going downstairs; I told him; he told me to remain there; I was called down-stairs again, and I went; the bell rang again, but I did not go up; he came down-stairs inquiring why I did not answer the bell; I told him the reason; he then went upstairs, and soon after came down again and took the baby from me and went upstairs; I followed him instantly upstairs and found the doors all closed and locked; I came down and told Mrs. CONNOLLY; I went to his door again, knocked and called, but got no answer; we afterward tried to open the door, but could not succeed.

After the conclusion of the examination of this witness, a permit was given for the burial of the bodies, and the inquest was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. A phantasm has been conjured up by some sensation mongers, out of the facts that one of the eyes of Dr. CONNOLLY was discolored, and that the key of the door was not upon the inside when it was burst open. Capt. WASHBURNE has been quoted as authority for the latter statement, but he has never made it. The evidence of suicide was too plain to be gainsaid by the most skeptical, and no attention is paid to any other theory of the case.

The conduct of Mrs. CONNOLLY during the inquest was singular in the extreme. She signed her name to her testimony "Mrs. Dr. J. J. CONNOLLY," in firm characters, and when her given names, which are ELLEN MATILDA, were asked for, insisted that she had written her name. She insisted upon being first examined by the Coroner, saying she knew all about the matter, but as will be seen, her testimony shed no light whatever upon the tragedy. After her evidence had been taken, Judge QUINN and others sought to take her from the room, but she refused to go, and said to Judge QUINN that he knew the reason why. While the nurse-girl was testifying, Mrs. CONNOLLY several times made gestures as if deprecatory of her statements, but did not otherwise interfere.

After the departure of the Coroner the undertaker was permitted to prepare the remains for burial.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The California Democratic State Convention is to be held in Sacramento today.

An enterprising daily paper in Florida pays $1 25 a month for its telegrams.

The Sutro Tunnel on the 10th inst. had reached a depth of 2,065 feet.

They call the Labor Reformers Assistant Democrats up in New-Hampshire.

Col. B. C. YANCEY has bought the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer.*

"Some people call it Kuklux: I call it Wild Justice."—*Robert Toombs, at Atlanta, Ga.*

A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in San Francisco. It starts with a membership of forty Celestials.

Ex-Senator THOMAS C. MCCREERY is making old-fashioned Democratic speeches in Kentucky.

The peach crop now being gathered in Georgia and South Carolina is a large one, and is said to be very satisfactory in quality.

Senator FENTON has declined invitations to deliver addresses on the Fourth of July in Dunkirk and Buffalo.

The agent of a New-York house was last week fined $100 and costs in Memphis, Tenn., for selling goods without license.

The wheat crop in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey is declared to be at least ten days earlier than it was last year.

A citizen of Milwaukee, whose wife died suddenly on Tuesday, married again the same evening.

San Francisco papers publish a letter from Gen. ROSECRANS, urging the necessity of a railroad to open the Southern Pacific coast counties to settlement and cultivation.

To-morrow the Ohio Republican State Convention will be held in Columbus, and the Iowa Republican State Convention will be held in Des Moines. Both will nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers.

A Virginia paper of Democratic tendencies is out in favor of the nomination of Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, for President, because he is "a Virginian by birth, and the ablest statesman now living in the United States."

A citizen of Connecticut, recently introduced to a newly-married man, congratulated him warmly, and said: "Ah, these Litchfield County girls make clever wives; I've had three of 'em."

A white man named HUMPHRIES, living in Kingston, Ga., attempted to shoot his wife on Wednesday last, and killed his son, aged thirteen years. He was arrested and lodged in jail. He had previously been imprisoned for attempting to cut his wife's throat.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* urges the necessity for the establishment of a "newspaper library" somewhere in this country, in which the bound annual files of at least 100 leading journals shall be kept for the benefit of the public.

A German farmer, who attempted to stop some runaway horses attached to a mowing-machine on his farm in Palestine, Ill., on Friday afternoon, stumbled and fell, and the machine completely severed his head and right arm from his body.

Of all the old and influential leaders of the Georgia Democracy, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Judge LINTON STEPHENS, Gen. TOOMBS, Gen. DU BOSE, and Gen. COLQUITT are all on the same line. They tolerate the situation, but "accept nothing."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has bought an interest in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun,* and it is announced therein that its political department will hereafter be conducted "under his advisement, direction and general control." To commence with, it proclaims that it will stand by honest principle, and oppose damaging, time-serving measures.

With wondrous magnanimity the Cincinnati *Gazette* comes to the relief of its political enemies in their sad dilemma. It suggests that Gen. EWING resign his right to the Democratic nomination for Governor in favor of Gen. McCOOK, and receive, in consideration therefor, the pledge that he shall have the Senatorship, in case the Democracy carry the Legislature.

The Richmond *Whig* indorses the views of JACOB THOMPSON and Gen. FORREST, that it would be politic for the South to refrain from sending delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph & Messenger* also seems inclined to look upon the idea with favor, but the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* condemns it.

An Iowa paper tells a sad story of alleged swindling, one W. C. COPELAND, a Methodist clergyman at Cedar Rapids, in that State, being accused of cheating the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company out of the sum of $10,000, and decamping for parts unknown. Accusations of other and even more disgraceful crimes are made against him.

Senator CASSERLY avoided all references to politics in responding to the serenade given him on his return to San Francisco, and told his hearers that in Europe, no part of the earth's surface is regarded with so much interest as the State of California. He said that the State was too great to be controlled by class interests, and that no set of men but the whole people should govern it.

The Democracy of Delaware having reiterated its announcement that there is a white man's party, the Wilmington *Commercial* suggests for their consideration the following No New Departure ticket: For President, GOVE SAULSBURY, of Delaware; for Vice-President, WILLIAM SAULSBURY, of Delaware. Both these gentlemen, it says, (thanks to brother ELI, who is in the United States Senate,) are out of office, and don't accept the situation.

Here is a little figure of speech from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday: "In social and political matters, many seek to gratify their spiteful feelings under an unpleasant environment by nursing the illusion that Obstinacy is Principle. The course of the world does not suit them, and they refuse to submit to it; and they call their kicking against the sides of the iron leviathan which plows the great ocean of history—*Principle.*"

Speaking of one JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says: "This Southern gentleman needs no watching, for the whole world could not induce him to pass one hair's breadth beyond any obligation he may have assumed, express or implied." Let us see. Was JEFFERSON DAVIS the name of a man who several times took an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States? and if so, did he assume any obligation, "express or implied?"

California sends us another of its remarkable little stories, through the medium of the Los Angeles *News,* of the 3d inst., the same being as follows: "While 'Uncle' BILLY RUBOTTOM was engaged, a few days ago, in quarrying stone near the top of a very high hill near his residence, he struck a promising lead of petrified whales. The bones are very numerous and completely turned into stone. The vertebræ, particularly, were found in great numbers, and are easily recognizable from their peculiar form. How the whales got up there, and how long they have been there, are questions for geologists, to whom the discovery offers a fine field for examination and research. The presence of the remains of marine animals upon such an elevation is a fact difficult to explain."

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Full Report of His Last Talk on Political Affairs—His Views of National Questions.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Times & Chronicle:

The startling announcement is just posted on your bulletin that at 9¾ this morning CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM died at Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. That this announcement will fall on the public mind with an effect that a similar announcement in the case of the very fewest number of prominent men in this country would produce, is a fact beyond dispute. Of his past history in connection with the politics of this State and the nation at large it is perhaps not necessary for me to speak. Others better acquainted with the man, socially and politically, will pay their tributes of regard or review to his memory. Nevertheless, I am prompted by the memory of a recent occasion, brought vividly to my mind by the sad announcement of today, to put into this shape some of the particulars of that which was probably the last political interview that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM had.

A week ago yesterday I received directions to go to Lebanon to report the proceedings in the McGehan murder trial, then in progress there, in which, as the leading attorney for the defense, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was to play a prominent part. The day of my arrival there, at the noon recess of the Court, I sought and received at the hands of a friend an introduction to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, whose acquaintance, as counsel in the case, I deemed it essential to the performance of my reportorial duties that I should form. To say that he received me cordially, is to express but feebly the earnest assurance with which I was met that every facility in his power should be afforded me in my duties. I had never met him personally before that time, but I am free to admit that all my personal feelings toward the man had taken color from the intense antagonism to his political actions during the time of strife, that had become, as it were, a part of my nature. Neither was this antagonistic feeling concealed entirely at this my first meeting with him. He then expressed very plainly the opinion that the course of your journal toward him had been anything but mild, or of a nature to afford him gratification. I could not conscientiously say anything to mollify or alter his views of your course, and candidly said so, even at the risk of losing some professional advantages that I had hoped to gain by his acquaintance. This course, however, instead of having the effect I feared, had quite the contrary effect, and seemed instantly to place us on more cordial terms. He shook my hand warmly, assured me that this was the day of new departures, and said: "Ask me for anything in my power to give you and you shall have it." Henceforth, and through the remainder of my stay in Lebanon, my acquaintance with this distinguished man continued to grow more intimate and personally friendly. To say that he grew upon me, and developed most attractive points of personal character, such as I never before deemed him the possessor of, is to express in the very mildest form my estimate of him, and the real pleasure that I found in the enjoyment of his society. On several occasions he invited me to accompany him on his walks to and fro between the Court-house and the hotel, and at other times we sat together in the intervals of recess, talking over the events of the trial and other matters of mutual interest.

One of these talks is now brought to my mind with the vividness of sunlight. It took place last Wednesday morning. MCGEHAN's counsel had been together in conference quite late the preceeding night, and in consequence Mr. VALLANDIGHAM came from his room that morning a little later than usual. Meeting him near the head of the staircase, he asked the hour, remarked that he was late to breakfast, and said: "Come to the dining-room while I take breakfast. I want to talk to you."

Such an invitation of course I could not decline, and now am more than ever gratified that I did not decline. That morning he was feeling very well. The consultation of the night before had satisfied him that the case of his client looked well, and the fact seemed to lift a burden of care from his mind, and allowed him freedom to think and talk of other matters.

After a little inquiry as to the probable length of the trial, his general ideas of the case, and some inquiries from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM about personal friends in this city, I said:

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, what is your opinion about the alleged difficulty with the tally-sheets at your Convention?"

He said: "I am not fully advised about that matter, but when our Committee meets on the 21st, at Columbus, I shall favor a close examination into it, and if there is any mistake, it must be rectified. It looks to me, from the figures now given, as if there was a marked discrepancy that needs explanation."

This naturally led to other talk about politics. I said, "Well, how much do you think your party will be beaten in the next State canvass." He said, "We shall not be beaten at all, especially if you show any signs of discord at your State Convention, or make a ticket out of weak material."

At this I laughed, when he shook his head and said: "Oh! you needn't laugh. I am in earnest about what I say."

"But," said I, "how about those malcontents in the North-west?"

He thought that they could be brought into line and made to behave themselves. "But," said he—and here he warmed to his subject—"this is not a question of immediate successes. The question is, which of the great parties of this country is to be the party of progress, the party of advanced ideas. There can be no more political campaigns fought on the issues of the last few years. They are dead. And if the Democratic Party refuses to move to the front, to accept the new order of things, it will simply pass away, and some other party, made up of the earnest, progressive elements of both the old parties, will take possession of the Government."

I inquired: "Don't you think that the campaign of '72 will be fought on the present issues?" He said: "That may be undertaken by our party, but it will fail. A year ago GRANT gave promise of his intention to lead the Republican Party into a new departure, and he would have done it, but a gang of old politicians at Washington held him back and scared him with gabble about defeat until he went square back into the old nets. GRANT is an honest man and would do right if the politicians would let him; but that they won't do. He took the back track on the San Domingo question, in which, apart from the corrupt means used, he was clearly right. I tell you, Sir, annexation of territory and the control of all the outlying fragments of this continent is the destiny of the American people. We shall have San Domingo, and Cuba, and Mexico, and all the rest; mark that. We missed the greatest chance we ever had in not getting Cuba during the Spanish troubles. We could have had it then for the mere asking, and in a few years we would have been owners of the richest and most productive piece of territory in the world. Why, they used to talk about me and call me a disunionist. I tell you, Sir, earnestly and honestly, that I never was a disunionist; that I always did believe and now believe that this Union will be perpetuated and extended until it embraces the continent." His denial of disunion views Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thrice repeated, with marked emphasis.

Going on, he talked freely about the parties of the future and his ideas of their composition. I ventured the question: "Why, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, with the hatred that is exhibited toward you by the dead-issue Democracy, I don't see how it is that you can stay in that party. At this he smiled significantly and said: "Why, what can I do? The Republican Party won't move forward. It wants to stick to its old clothes, and my best hope is to get the Democracy to push to the front. However, there is no telling what three hundred and sixty-five days may bring forth, and of one thing I am certain: If the Democratic Party fails to become the party of progress and advanced ideas, and I from conscientious convictions decide to act with any other political party, that other political party will never stop to inquire what my past political record has been. Parties don't manage things that way."

Those who read may construe this expression as they please. I write it almost verbatim as he spoke it to me. The speaker's earnest manner convinced me that he meant all that he said. The same sentiment was subsequently repeated in various forms during our conversation, which lasted altogether for fully half an hour. But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is dead. His political record is made. The wealth of his social virtues is treasured up in many hearts. None who knew him will cherish more pleasant recollections of him than I will; none will drop tears of more heartfelt sorrow over his grave.

On Thursday evening, when the evidence was closed and we were leaving the Court-room, he called to me and said, "Wait; let us go to the hotel together." Part of the way a brother reporter accompanied us, and after he left us the talk was about the case of MCGEHAN, which, as the day of the closing argument approached, seemed completely to occupy his mind and engross his attention. He was, as I wrote you in one of my letters, preparing for the great legal effort of his life. That, in his zeal to prepare for that effort he sacrificed his life, stands today as the best evidence of the truth of what I have stated. Just before he started out after tea to take an evening ride, he bade me good-by, and said: "I will come to Cincinnati on Saturday night. Don't fail to come and see me." So I parted with a man whom, not knowing, I almost hated, but whom, knowing, I soon learned to admire, and then to esteem. Others will bring their tributes of regard to his memory, but none will be more sincere than mine. W. T. P.

Resolutions Adopted by Cincinnati Citizens.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 19.—A meeting of citizens was held, this morning, in the Chamber of the Board of Trade, to take action in regard to the death of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. Dr. J. L. VATTIER was called to the chair. A short address was made by Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, in which he alluded to the high personal qualities of the deceased, and especially to the loss his death has occasioned to the State and nation at this time. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The sudden death of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM by a casualty under circumstances of great public interest has awakened the sympathies of a people who honor bravery, honesty and ability; and,

Whereas, The citizens of Cincinnati, irrespective of party, have met to mingle their sorrow with the bereaved family and immediate friends of this widely-known citizen; and,

Whereas, The death of a citizen, distinguished for courage and intelligence, is always a public calamity, but when this loss occurs under such circumstances the sorrows and sympathies of a whole people are aroused; therefore,

Resolved, That the City of Cincinnati unites in the deep sorrow felt by all ranks and parties in Ohio at the sudden death of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, and in earnestly appreciating his noble qualities and sincerely sympathizing with his family and immediate friends.

The officers of the meeting were appointed a committee to escort the remains, and a special committee was appointed to complete the arrangements for the funeral.

THE INCOME TAX.

Argument of Messrs. Evarts, Miller, and Smith in the United States Court in Philadelphia—Consideration of Direct and Indirect Taxation and Taxation in Proportion to Representation.

A session of the United States Circuit Court was held in Philadelphia on Saturday, by Justice WILLIAM STRONG, to hear an argument upon the constitutionality of the income tax law, in which Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, E. SPENCER MILLER, and AUBREY H. SMITH participated. The parties in interest are Henry C. Lea vs. William R. Leeds; Mary E. Farnum vs. Horatio G. Sickel, and Clarence F. Clarke vs. the same. The action was brought to recover from the defendants, who are now or were formerly internal revenue collectors of the United States, the amount of certain taxes which are claimed to have been extra legally assessed and collected. In the case of FARNUM *vs.* SICKEL, a tax of five per cent. was levied upon the interest of certain personal estate set apart by marriage settlement for the use of a wife for life. In CLARKE *vs.* SICKEL, the tax was levied on rents of real estate, on salaries not alleged to have been received in respect to any public office. In LEA *vs.* LEEDS, upon the profits of the plaintiff as publisher and seller of books; upon profits realized by sales of real estate; upon the interest of promissory notes, bonds, &c., and upon profits derived from the sale of gold and stocks.

I. Whether the 116th, 117th and 118th sections of the act of June 30, 1864, are not unconstitutional, in so far as they apply to incomes of individual citizens, for the reason that a tax on such incomes is a direct tax, and must, therefore, be laid on the basis of apportionment, and not of uniformity.

II. Whether said sections are not, at least, unconstitutional, for that reason, so far as they provide for a tax on income derived from the following sources, viz.:

1. From the rents or profits of real estate.
2. From salaries of offices or wages of labor.
3. From the profits or emoluments of a trade, business or profession depending on personal skill and labor, without the use of capital.
4. From such profits or emoluments, where the use of capital is combined with skill and labor.
5. From the interest of a trust estate settled for the use of a tenant for life, with remainder over.
6. From interest on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages.
7. From the interest of bonds issued by a State to raise money for its own expenditures.

III. Whether, if said sections are unconstitutional and void as respects all or any of these seven classes of income, they can stand as to other classes.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer,* gives the following synopsis of the argument for the plaintiffs presented by E. SPENCER MILLER, Esq., and Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS:

"After quoting at length a number of legal decisions in support of the point that a tax on income is a direct tax, it is asked, How does the question whether a tax on income is a direct tax or not, stand on reason and authority? No one can read ADAM SMITH's chapter on capitation taxes without understanding that according to his views, derived from reason and authority, a tax on income is a capitation tax. He begins his chapter thus: 'Capitation taxes, if it is attempted to proportion them to the fortune or revenue of each contributor, become altogether arbitrary.' He then proceeds to state on what principles such taxes were assessed, at and before his time in different parts of Europe. We learn from him that at one time, or in one country, each subject was assessed according to his degree, rank, or profession; at another, according to his estimated capital; at another, according to his revenue or income; at another, according to a system combined of all or several of these, and that all these were called capitation taxes. Dr. SMITH uses the words poll tax and capitation tax as convertible terms, and makes it evident that in his estimation there is nothing in the meaning of either word, or the nature of the tax, which requires that the heads of all subjects or citizens should have like taxable values put upon them. It follows clearly, from what he says, that an income tax is only a capitation tax assessed on an income basis instead of a personal basis, a rank basis, or an estimated capital basis. In speaking of these different modes of adjusting this tax, he uses the words 'assessed to the capitation,' in such a manner, or at such a rate. In closing his chapter or article under this title, this writer says: 'Capitation taxes, so far as they are levied upon the lower ranks of people, are direct taxes upon the wages of labor.' How much more certainly would this be applicable to a capitation tax assessed on the income basis, or, to follow his mode of expression, a tax assessed to the capitation, at the income rate. Dr. SMITH's definition of a capitation tax was no doubt before the framers of the Constitution when they inserted the clause in regard to 'capitation and other direct taxes.' In the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* title Taxation, we find it stated that 'a tax may be either direct or indirect. It is said to be direct when it is taken immediately from income or capital.' The same writer says: 'The revenue of all individuals, not dependent on charity, must be drawn from one or more of the three sources of rent, profits or wages,' and he treats the tax on each one of these as a direct tax. MCCULLOUGH, in his treatise on taxation, takes the same view. Under the head of direct taxation, he treats of taxes on rent, profits and wages, and on general property and income. Under the head of indirect taxes, he treats of customs, excises, stamp taxes, &c. Mr. JAMES MILL, in his treatise on the 'Elements of Political Economy,' pursues the same line of division. The other authorities quoted as confirmatory of these views are Whalon's Law Dictionary, Fawcett's Political Economy, Say's Political Economy, Bowen's American Political Economy, Rees' Cyclopedia, title 'Tax,' Endinburgh Encyclopedia, title 'Political Economy,' and Encyclopedia Americana. We might multiply these citations indefinitely. While many of the writers agree with the judges in HYLTON's case, that taxes on consumable commodities are taxes on expenses and are indirect, we find no sentence which denies or even doubts that income taxes are direct taxes, or that they are merely forms of capitation taxes. In regard to the practice of Congress, no poll or capitation tax appears to have been laid at any time *eo nomine,* nor any income tax prior to that provided for in the act now under consideration. The propriety of an act taxing income was discussed in 1813, but none appears to have been passed, and we do not find in the debates or on the statute-book any 'practice' of Congress or any historical evidence which assists us in settling this question, or which countervails in the least degree the arguments from reason and authority that an income tax is a direct tax—a mere form of capitation tax. The unconstitutionality of the sections of the law mentioned in the questions argued upon, being proved by numerous citations from eminent authority, the argument goes on to show that if the act is void as to all or any of these classes, it is void altogether. Among the opinions cited the most striking is that of Judge COOLEY:

'If when the unconstitutional portion is stricken out, that which remains is complete in itself, and capable of being executed wholly independent of that which is rejected, it must be sustained. The difficulty is in determining whether the good and bad parts of the statute are capable of being separated within the meaning of this rule. If a statute attempts to accomplish two more objects, and is void as to one, it may still be, in every respect, complete and valid as to the other. But if its purpose is to accomplish a single object only, and some of its provisions are void, the whole must fail, unless sufficient remains to effect the object without the aid of the invalid portion.'"

The points given are from the written argument. In addition to this, verbal arguments were made by the counsel for the Government and for the plaintiffs.

The counsel for the Government opened the argument by contending that the case of HYLTON *vs.* United States, 3 Dall, 171, followed by the late cases of Pacific Insurance Company *vs.* SOULE, 7 Wall, 434; and Veazie Bank *vs.* FENNO, 8 Wall, 533, reached the result that "the words direct taxes, as used in the Constitution, comprehended only capitation taxes and taxes on land and perhaps taxes on personal property by general valuation and assessment of the various descriptions possessed within the several States." And that no portion of the present Income Tax law was obnoxious to criticism because of its identity with any of these species of taxes.

Mr. SPENCER MILLER followed for the plaintiffs. He stated that the necessities of the Government which had induced his clients to submit to the collection of this tax, irrespectively of its being rightly or wrongly laid, no longer existed. He then proceeded to argue that this tax was a capitation tax, citing many English and Continental authorities, showing such a tax was often laid in proportion to the income of the individual; that if not a capitation tax it was a direct tax in the sense of the Constitution, and, therefore, should be laid in proportion to the representation, that a tax upon income derived from State bonds was a tax upon the agencies and instrumentalities of State Government, and, therefore, unconstitutional, (Veazey Bank *vs.* FENNO and DAY and BUFFINGTON,) and that a tax upon the rents of real estate was a tax upon land, and, therefore, a direct tax.

Mr. EVARTS concluded the argument for the plaintiff:

He would detain the Court with but a few general and closing remarks after the able and eloquent presentation of the case in the printed brief. He could say this in regard to the one to which his own name was attached, with the more propriety as it had been prepared entirely by his friend, Mr. MILLER, but to which he had given his assent and fullest approbation. Had the question that is raised now ever been decided? The suggestion of the Court was made with justice and judgment, that of all the cases cited by the counsel for the Government, the questions decided were—not what was a direct tax—but that certain specific taxes which had been imposed were indirect. No; the points which were before the Court now had never been judicially determined."

Mr. EVARTS then showed that the expressions relied upon by the other side in the reasoning of the Judges, were mere *obiter dicta,* and not necessary to the decision of the cases referred to. If there ever was a direct tax this was one. In my studies of the Constitution I have often been struck with the rare wisdom with which its distinguished framers regarded principles, and not local and temporary considerations. Applying this observation to the clause in question, ("no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the census,") what words had they used? Not words then in common use—not well-known enumerative words. If they had intended, as is argued by the Government, to confine the terms "direct taxes" to a poll-tax and a land tax, what more easy than to have said, "No poll-tax or land tax shall be laid," &c. They chose terms not in the mouths of the vulgar—not words enumerative in their character, but general words that would not pass away with the changing circumstances and necessities of a people—they used the language of the political economist. It is to him, then, we must turn for its manner, and not have recourse to the loose expressions uttered in the halls of a Legislature or a convention. The several States, before they surrendered up to the common Government the power of taxation, were careful to hinder and restrain its exercise upon the wealth of the country as wealth so far as to limit it by their representative proportion in the tax-laying body. At the same instant that they suffered the common Congress to come into existence, they bound it to exercise the right of direct taxation upon the wealth of the States only in proportion to representation. They were perfectly willing to concede to the Federal Government the right to lay the indirect taxes, with the single condition that they should be uniform. The subjects of these taxes were articles of consumption and luxury, and their payment was not compulsory, but voluntary. But any attempt to tax wealth as wealth, must be coupled with the condition that it shall be done in proportion to the representation of the tax-payers—the people—in the tax-collecting body, the Legislature. If this power to directly tax the income from specific subjects were denied to the General Government, these subjects would not drop out of the line of taxation altogether, as has been suggested by the Court. No! That power was exactly what the States reserved to themselves. They considered that indirect taxation would ordinarily suffice to carry on the common Government, and that when extraordinary crises arose, then, and then only, in proportion to their representation in Congress should a direct taxation be made.

Mr. EVARTS then argued that the tax was laid upon wealth as wealth, and was par excellence a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. The tax-payer, under this law, must possess not only wealth, but also a good conscience. If either of these requisites are wanting, the law fails dead as to him.

In closing his argument he referred to the clause in the act imposing a tax upon the rents of real estate. "It is admitted by all the cases and by the argument of counsel upon the other side, that a land tax is a direct tax. Pursuing that admission through another incontestible proposition under the cases, that a grant of the rents, issues and profits of land is a grant of the land itself," I arrive at the irresistible conclusion that a tax upon the net rents, issues and profits of land is a tax upon the land itself, and therefore a land tax, which is one instance of a direct tax.

Mr. SMITH then concluded for the Government, and the Court reserved its decision. The remarks which fell from the Judge were few. He observed, in answer to Mr. MILLER's statistics: "That Mr. WM. B. ASTOR had paid income on more than the whole State of Vermont, and that Mr. A. T. STEWART had paid more than was collected in any one of twenty-seven States and Territories—more, indeed, than the aggregate amounts paid by Florida, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Washington, New-Mexico, Utah, Idaho and Montana combined;" that "no one was more conscious of the injustice of the present Income law in its operation; but the question before him was one of power and not of policy."

BASE-BALL.

Another Fine Contest in Brooklyn—Mutual vs. Cleveland.

Fully 3,000 people were gathered on the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the first game of the championship series between the Forest City nine of Cleveland and the champion Mutuals of this City, the fine weather and the prospect of a skillful display on the field attracting the largest crowd present at a match this season. The charge for admission up to the time of commencing play was half a dollar, and at that price nearly every seat was occupied. After the game had progressed some three or four innings, spectators were admitted at half-price at the lower gate of the grounds. The auctioneer sold the pools on the game before the announcement, the bids being $25 for the Mutuals and $14 for the Clevelands. But most of the betting was on the result of each innings of the game as played, the sports not investing largely on the result.

The Mutuals entered upon the contest with the same nine with which they had won their victory in Boston, and they felt pretty confident of success. The Forest City nine were also out in full their strength, and were quite hopeful of victory.

The game began shortly after 3 P. M., with the Mutuals at the bat, and by two important errors they secured 3 runs, not a single run being earned. On the other side a blank was drawn, the Clevelanders finding WOLTERS' pitching difficult to hit safely.

In the second innings, both sides drew blanks, the pitching being very effective and finely supported on both sides. In the third and fourth innings the Mutuals were handsomely "whitewashed," the Forest Citys, by good batting, assisted by some loose fielding, adding two singles to their score. This left the totals at the close of the fourth innings at 3 to 2 only, with the Mutuals in the van, and the game in quite an interesting position.

In the fifth inning thee Nw-Yorkers were allowed to add two runs to their score by important errors at first base, and in the seventh they secured three more runs, after escaping a whitewash through a bad throw from short field, the Cleveland nine in the interim retiring for blank scores each inning. The total now stood at 8 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals, with almost certain victory at command. In the eighth innings, however, the Clevelanders, after whitewashing the Green Stockings, began to do some good batting, and being assisted by an important error at second base by HIGHAM, they added 3 runs to their score, thereby adding interest to the game, as it was yet uncertain which side would win. In the ninth innings, however, the Mutuals settled all doubts of the result by scoring 2 runs and retiring their adversaries for a single, thereby coming in the victors by a score of 10 to 6. The game was won by superior fielding, as the score of runs earned was in favor of the Cleveland nine, the Mutuals not earning a single run in the entire game. The game was impartially but leniently umpired, and it was played in a very friendly spirit. Today the Cleveland nine play the amateur Stars on the Capitoline Grounds, and they are going to try and beat the boys as bad as the Chicago nine did, viz.: 7 to 1. The following is the score of the match:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	2	1	0	6	J. White, c.	0	0	9	0
Higham, 2d b.	2	2	1	0	Allison, c. f.	0	2	0	0
Start, 1st b.	2	1	9	0	Pabor, l. f.	1	2	0	0
Hatfield, l. f.	2	1	2	0	Carleton, 1st b.	1	1	9	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	4	3	Kimball, 2d b.	1	1	3	3
Mills, c.	0	1	4	0	Pratt, p.	1	1	0	1
Eggler, c. f.	0	1	5	0	Sutton, 3d b.	0	0	2	4
Wolters, p.	0	0	0	1	E. White, r. f.	1	1	3	0
Patterson, r. f.	1	1	2	0	Bass, s. s.	1	0	1	2
Total	10	10	27	10	Total	6	8	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	—10
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	—6

Umpire—Mr. SWANDELL, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 7 times; Cleveland, 4 times.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 0; Cleveland, 1.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 9; Cleveland, 12.

The Allen-Street Affray—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Wounded Man.

Coroner YOUNG took the ante-mortem statement, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, of ANTON SAILER, who was fatally stabbed, at 9½ o'clock Sunday evening, by PHILIP SCHAEFFER, as published in the TIMES. The statement of SAILER is as follows:

About four weeks ago the wife of Mr. SCHAEFFER died in the hospital, (he lived at No. 31 Allen-street,) after which he took a girl named MANN to live with him, and, as he took her around with him to theatres and other places, the people around thought he was going to marry her. About a week ago the girl told me she had found a letter which stated that SCHAEFFER had a wife and six children in Germany, and that she would not marry him if that was so; she left his house several days ago; a day or two since I learned SCHAEFFER blamed us for his girl leaving him; I heard that he called me bad names, but heard of no threats; this evening, about half past nine o'clock, I was standing at the door of my store talking with Mrs. HALLER, who lives upstairs, when I heard SCHAEFFER say to a girl named EMMA GESS, who lives in the house, that it was through me his girl MARY left him; he then commenced calling me bad names, and said, "Come on, I'll fight you;" I went toward his door; as I did so, he pulled a knife from his pocket and stabbed me twice in the abdomen, and also cut me on the left hand; SCHAEFFER ran inside his shop and locked the door; I went into my own place and called a doctor to dress my wounds; I never had any trouble with SCHAEFFER before.

Upon this statement the jury rendered a verdict against SCHAEFFER, who, in his formal examination, and in answer to the charge, said: "I do not know what I did; I did it to protect myself." He was then committed to the Tombs, by Coroner YOUNG, to await the result of SAILER's injuries. The wounded man was still alive up to a late hour yesterday, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 20: Nos. 309, 323, 327, 328, 330, 331, 285, 332.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo JJ. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
70—McCord vs. The People.	203—Kuhn vs. Kirchoof.
72—Geston vs. The People	204—Barker vs. Seaman.
172—Sammis vs. Phillips, &c.	114—Wood vs. Belden.
193—Bronson vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.	205—Buckingham vs. Leger
194—Weed vs. O'Brien.	206—Drake vs. Rogers.
12—Smith vs. Reynolds.	207—Potter vs. Hyman.
198—Ogden vs. East River Ins. Co.	208—Luce vs. Hartshorne.
199—Smith vs. Reynolds.	209—Bartlett vs. Coddington.
200—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.	210—Harper, Jr. vs. Taylor
201—Matthews vs. Hubbard.	211—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
202—Kuhn vs. Brucknor.	214—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.
	215—Donoghue vs. Moore.
	216—International Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
	217—Schuyler vs. Leyy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
251 (R. C.)—Whelan vs. Lynch, Surv'r, &c.	137½ (R. C.)—Lindsley vs. European Petroleum Company.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.	271—Morris vs. Whalen.
235 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and County of N. Y.	377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
337—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.	385—Kleman vs. Dengle et al.
271—Broome vs. Stoughton	49—Stege vs. Livitsky.
363—Raynor vs. Benedict.	211 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
455—Casey vs. Teal.	25 (R. C.)—McMahon vs. Conn. Life Ins. Co.
457—Joy et al. vs. Cook et al.	45—American Nat. Bank vs. Waggoner, Jr.
463—Board of Com'rs of Pilots vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.	401—Voorhies vs. Olmstead
13—Jahn, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	1905—Keith vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 1336—Viele vs. Viele.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Middlesex Quarry Co. vs. Adair.	72—Nathan vs. Holland.
9—Hughes vs. Heath.	86—Patrie vs. Murray.
52—Coleman vs. Coleman.	99—Malcolm vs. Allen.
53—Same vs. Same.	132—Beam vs. Storer.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
113—Shilletts vs. Lighthill.	119—Husted vs. Rathbone.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No. 122—Sheldon vs. O'Brien.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spencer, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1183—Bier vs. Dexter.	935—Le Cantenix vs. Lyons.
809—Ryan vs. Hudson R. R. Co.	869—Smith vs. Frost.
387—Cullen vs. Moloughney, Jr.	665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
1007—Minzesheimer vs. Continental Ins. Co.	785—Flegenheimer vs. Gibbons.
741—Dickey vs. Dinkelspiel.	877—Depterris vs. Theriot.
1091—Duvall vs. St. James' Lutheran E. Church	1015—Comard vs. Mittnacht.
1155—Wheeler vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.	843—Pichen vs. Levy.
343—Ross vs. Whitfield.	563—Arong vs. O'Brien.
881—Levi et al. vs. Bridgewater Print and C. Works et al.	753—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Nat. Mec. Banking Association.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks et al.	762—Lang vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
104—Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1496—Rector, &c., Church of Redeemer vs. Crawford.
388—Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	806—Peitner vs. Hahn.
354—McCullough's Lead Co. vs. Strong.	812—Odell vs. Pierce.
396—Loynoz vs. Quesada.	218—Washburne and M. Mfg. Co. vs. Thorp.
606—Harris vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	738—New-York Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.
658—Nicholson vs. Wallace et al.	850—Gilhooley vs. Boite.
	60—Sturgis vs. Murray.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
389—Constant vs. Rector, &c., of St. Alban's Church.	673—Austin vs. Leech et al.
512—Bell vs. Home Insurance Co.	866—Kreynlberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
524—Hughes vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	944—Archer vs. Elkins et al.
730—Straiton vs. Pohalski.	475—Gorham Manuf'g Co. vs. Barclay.
721—Hebbard vs. Hall.	229—Fitzgerald vs. Maitland.
1465 (By order)—Waterston vs. Rogers et al.	1115½—McMullen vs. Cronk.
253—Morris vs. White.	922—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
422—Leonard et al. vs. Marks et al.	923—Baninster vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.	327—Tuska vs. Cohen.
97—Bender vs. Evarard.	241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
303—Blumenthal vs. Collins.	68—McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.
513—Sacks vs. Maidhof.	193—N. Y. Horseshoeing Co. vs. Bray.
342—Harrison et al. vs. Thomson.	772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
306—Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	825—Heyman vs. Pfister et al.
382—Robinson vs. Quackenbos.	427—Goeghan vs. Brannagan.
224—Minzesheimer vs. Wicks.	737—Kidney vs. Walsh.
30—Brown vs. Elliott.	846—Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
232—Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Co.	761—Davis vs. Moss, Executor.
473—Dart et al. vs. Walker.	151—McTernev, infant, vs. Murphy et al.
697—Pollock vs. Lilienthal.	778—Agate vs. Lowenbein.
	548—Wheeler vs. Comstock

Part II.—Held by Chas. P. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
72—Black vs. Ryders.	645—Same vs. Same.
61—Kuehl vs. Mayer.	974—Economical Collar Co. vs. Aranson.
917—Starkweather vs. Keany.	397½—Fey vs. Smith.
853—McDonald vs. Cohen.	770—McIntosh vs. Hight.
665—Ramsey vs. Gibbons.	607—Bowen vs. Chase.
915—Bach vs. Watts.	331—Bryant vs. Asiel.
765—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.	771—Dilegar vs. Tournade.
947—Same vs. Same.	769—Springsteen vs. Clark.
644—Aulman vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.	959—Hart vs. Hoffman.
	787—Holt vs. Hunt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Clark vs. Parker.	6109—Le Gendre vs. Geyer.
6161—Engs vs. Kruse.	6114—Moore vs. Wood.
6681¼—Dolliner vs. Isaason.	6580—Chittenden vs. Standard Printing Co.
5627—Mahoney vs. McNamara.	6791—Van Valkenberg vs. Conlon.
5602—Dilliger vs. Tiermeyr.	6794—Friedrichs vs. Van Cleff.
6057—Crawford vs. Kelly.	— —Koehler vs. Cuff.
6026—Lehman vs. Murphy.	6174—West B. and C. Mf. Co. vs. Bracker.
6790—Hahn vs. Decker.	
5421—Pinner vs. Candler.	
5053—Unger vs. Schawel.	
5637—Quarry vs. May.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5761—Dryer vs. American & European Cryd. Eng. Co.	5948—Crow vs. Gilman.
6044—Rogers vs. Appleyard	5957—Hecker vs. Franklin.
5789—Lowenthal vs. O'Brien.	5976—Bell vs. Townsend.
5819—Holler vs. Jolly.	5990—Spiro vs. Ehrhardt.
5871—Young vs. Woodman.	5998—Reis vs. H. R. R. Co.
5915—Wells vs. Elliott.	6076—Schmenger vs. Schultz.
5942—Willershausen vs. Branigan.	6123—Semlear vs. Turrill.
	6151—Lowerre vs. Jenkins.
	6176—Alston vs. Sherlock.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Miles vs. Smith. | Waterbury vs. Merrifield
Henderson vs. Sherwood.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Werner; rape.	8—The People vs. Joseph Earley; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Frederick A. Kennedy; bigamy.	9—The People vs. Chas. Lyons; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. William Fisher; burglary.	10—The People vs. Thos. Hart; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Philip Pasquay; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Geo. English and John Thomas; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Thos. Jackson; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. John W. O. Toole; petit larceny.
6—The People vs. Charles Fish; grand larceny.	
7—The People vs. Charles Hunt; grand larceny; three cases.	

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford.

John W. Schulter et al. vs. *Augustus Schell.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—I think the plaintiffs are entitled to relief in respect of the matter presented in their motion, namely, that the adjustment was in fact made in the items of charges, according to the reports of Isaac Phillips, appraised, dated 13th October, 1862, and the several subsequent dates, instead of having been made according to those reports, as modified by the Treasury instructions, dated May 21, 1863, being therefore in that regard a departure from the verdict and the order of reference. A reference is ordered to the Collector to ascertain and report whether an adjustment made, as to charges according to the verdict, anything and if so how much is due to the plaintiff beyond the amount awarded by the former report. Further action on the motion and all other questions are reserved until the coming in of such report.

Wm. Wheaton, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The United States of America in Error.*—Decision by Judge WOODRUFF.—The power and jurisdiction of this Court to review a judgment or decree of distribution among various claimants of the informer's share in a forfeiture after the condemnation and sale of the forfeited property; and that the claimants are in such sense parties to the proceedings that they may invoke the exercise of that jurisdiction, seems to me established by the following cases: The *Josefa Segunada*, (10 Wheat., 312;) Westcott vs. Bradford, (4 Wash. C. C. R., 492;) McLane vs. United States, (6 Pet., 404;) in the matter of Steward, (9 Wallace, 175;) *ex parte* Gulliver, *Ib.,* 244;) Blossom vs. The Milwaukee Railroad Company, (1 Wallace, 655;) The United States vs. 2,500 Gallons of Distilled Spirits, (Nelson, 1868.) Whether the mode of review in a case like the present is by appeal or by writ, or writ of error, was not discussed on this motion. The distinction is not material to the principal question. On the subject see The United States vs. Meyer et al., (2 McLean, 155,) and The United States vs. Nourse, (6 Peters, 495.) Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge Monell.

Robert Lennox vs. Moritz Cohen; order granted.

Robert J. Wright vs. Mark S. Stevens; order of reference.

Eugene Kelly et al. vs. George N. Ferguson; order granted.

Eliza M. Smith vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

E. J. Farmer et al. vs. S. H. Kneeland; reference ordered.

Henry J. Jordan vs. Rebecca Beck; the acts complained of in the moving affidavits do not show a contempt of the Court; the motion to punish must therefore be denied; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge Larremore.

Dart vs. Walker et al.; application of McKinney granted; that of Walker denied.

Hulda A. Lord vs. Charles Lord; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Goulden vs. Goulden; order of reference granted.

Sixth National Bank vs. Crowley; motion granted.

Leetch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Zettinger vs. ——; motion for leave to serve answer granted within ten days; judgment to stand as security, upon payment of $10 costs of motion, being set aside on payment of Sheriff's fees.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Herrick vs. Reed; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

Daniel Parish vs. Allen M. Sherman et al.; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Brady.

Wm. H. Fry vs. Robert Knochel et al.; judgment foreclosed and sale ordered.

By Judge Cardozo.

Daggett et al. vs. Keating et al.; upon the facts shown by the affidavits, the term fees are not taxable.

Bean vs. Benedict et al.; motion denied, costs to abide events.

Brotherhead vs. Sutton; order granted.

East River Bank vs. George Webb; on application of moving party leave given to withdraw the motion.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jessie L. French vs. Daniel G. French; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE CARR'S ROCK DISASTER AGAIN.

Camden C. Dike vs. *The Erie Railroad Company.*—Yesterday morning the Sheriffs of Erie, Tioga, Steuben, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung and Orange Counties appeared before Justice GILBERT, through counsel, and made application to know from whom they were to obtain their fees for the services they had rendered in the case of Dyke vs. The Erie Railroad Company.

It will be remembered that plaintiff recovered judgment to the amount of $35,000 for injuries received while traveling on the Erie Railroad, and as the Company refused to hand him a check for that amount, his counsel, F. A. Ward, Esq., of this City, attached a number of locomotives, together with a quantity of iron and lumber, for the purpose of satisfying the judgment. They then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and filed a bond for the amount of the judgment, claiming that the bond invalidated the execution, and that, therefore, no further proceedings should be taken under it, and that the property should be released.

The Sheriffs refused to do so unless their fees were paid. A motion was then made by Mr. Newell, of counsel for the Company, for an instrument known as a writ of supersedeas, which, as its name implies, did supersede, vacate, or set aside the proceedings taken under the execution. The Company claimed they had a right to ask for it, having filed bonds for the amount of the judgment, together with costs, in case the decision of the United States Supreme Court should be against them, and also alleging that the property attached and in the custody of the Sheriffs amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

In Erie County they state that locomotives, passenger-coaches and other property worth $351,000 has been seized, and in Orange County the total value of the property seized is said to be $191,000. Judge Gilbert appointed a day for the Sheriffs to be heard, and this morning a lengthy argument was had as to which party ought to pay their fees, which are said to amount in the aggregate to about $4,800. Decision reserved.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Gross.

"WE ARE RUINED BY CHINESE CHEAP LABOR."

Henry Milljorden vs. *Ah Sam Mo.*—Ah Sam Mo, whose Christian name is Charles Samuels, was steward on board the American bark *Harriet*. Milljorden, according to his own story, while the bark was locked in the ice off Sandhurst, went early in the morning to get his coffee. Ah Sam was cutting up his meat, but seized a marline-spike and "went for" that Christian German. Milljorden says he got the marline-spike away, and then the Chinese picked up the big carving knife and slashed him across the arm twice.

On cross examination he acknowledged that he had had a little difficulty with Ah Sam the night before, and that after Ah Sam came out to him he chased him back three or four yards into his galley and was in the act of slamming the galley door to when he got the cuts. Judge GROSS found for the defendant.

Mr. Sallkrucht for plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Spencer for the defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...114¼	600	Md. Coal Co........ 36¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...117⅜	400	American Coal..s3. 65
70,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112¼	100	Spring M. Coal...... 80¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.110⅛	600	Con. Coal of Md..... 52
3,000	Va. St. 6s, old... 68	500	do...bet. call. 52
9,000	N. C. 6s, old bds. 47¼	500	do........ 52¼
3,000	N. C. F. Act, '68. 32	20	West. Union Tel... 59⅝
10,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 20¼	500	do...bet. call. 59¾
1,000	do........ 20½	1600	do........ 59⅞
10,000	do........ 20⅝	10	Penn. Coal Co....223
20,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.. 63	100	Quicksilver Pf.... 21
2,000	do........ 62⅞	100	Mariposa Pf...s30. 7¼
4,000	do........ 62⅜	20	Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 54⅜
6,000	Mo. St. 6s........ 96¼	100	do...bet. call. 53⅞
5,000	La. 6s, Pen. bds. 70	200	Adams Express... 81
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. 95	200	Erie R........ 29⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 93	400	do...bet. call. 29⅞
9,000	Erie 1st M.....100¼	300	do........ 30
1,000	Erie 4th M.... 89½	300	Harlem R....130½
17,000	Long Dock Bds. 90⅜	200	do........ 130
10,000	do....b60. 90⅜	200	do........ 129¾
1,000	Harlem 1st M...102⅞	200	Reading R.....117¼
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.102⅝	900	L. S. & M. So.....114⅝
10,000	do........102¼	500	do........b3.114¾
6,000	Union Pac. 1st.. 91⅝	12	do........ 114½
5,000	U. Pac. L. G. Bs. 85⅛	900	do...bet. call.114⅝
10,000	do........ 85⅛	100	Union Pac. R.... 30¼
3,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 86⅞	100	Mich. Cen....b. c.126
3,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d. 97¼	200	Chic. & N. W.... 77⅞
1,000	do........ 97	100	do...bet. call. 77⅞
1,000	Chic. & N. W. S. Fund Bds...100	300	do........b3. 78
		400	do........ 78
1,000	H. & St. J. con.104	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf., bet. call.... 92⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 89⅞	5	C. C., Cin. & Ind.. 89⅛
3,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc. 78	100	Chic. & R. I....123⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Conv't.... 98⅞	300	Mil. & St. Paul.... 61
8,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st. 87⅜	500	do........ 61⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d, new........ 86	100	do...bet. call. 61⅜
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..104	100	Tol., W. & W.... 62
10	Continental Bank.100	50	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. Guart'd... 99¾
25	Gold Exch. Bank.. 79	200	Del., Lack. & W...106
		100	H. & St. Joseph... 90

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C... 72⅛	5	M. Cent. Railroad.125
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114⅝	100	L.S.& M.So.R.,b.c.114¾
10,000	Tenn.St.6s,new. 72⅞	2,800	do........ 114⅝
4,000	Tenn.St. 6s, old. 72⅞	100	Ill. Central R.....136
4,000	H. & S.J.8s.C.B.104⅛	200	Chic. & N.W., b.c. 77¾
100	Canton Co....b. c. 82⅛	100	Union Pac. R.,b.c. 30⅛
300	W. U. Tel....b. c.. 60	300	do........ 30¼
200	do........ 59⅞	60	N. J. C. R.....b. c.110⅝
100	Quick. Pref. ..b. c. 21⅛	200	C. & R. I. R., b. c.123⅜
100	Con. Coal of Md... 51⅛	100	do........ 123⅜
100	Mariposa Pref.... 7⅜	200	B. H. & E. R.... 3
50	Wells-Fargo Ex'p. 48	500	M. & S. P. Pf.,b.c. 80
5	U. S. Express..... 55½	400	Ohio & Miss. R... 46⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c... 98⅜	900	do........b. c. 47
10,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. C'tfs....b. c. 93⅛	250	Mor. & Essex R.. 93
2,000	do........ 93⅜	40	do........ 92⅞
200	Erie Railway..... 29⅞	100	H.& St. Joseph R. 89
500	Harlem Railroad.130	100	H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 91
		200	do........b 3 91⅛
		100	C. C. & Ind. C. R. 21⅜

MONDAY, June 19—P. M.

The Wall-street markets today are higher on Stocks and firm on Foreign Exchange, with Gold steady at 112⅝@112½ ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are all scarce and on the advance, and on the Treasury Share list there is a decided awakening among the *Bull* speculators in Lake Shore, North-west, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Telegraph, &c. The change from last week is quite unexpected to the *Bear* party, and no less unlooked for by the public, who regarded the market through the past few days as unpromising for a "June rise." If the present market should be well sustained for a day or two, the probability is that the month may close upon a buoyant speculation. It matters very little whether the upward movement is engineered by a few inside parties for profit on their favorite Stocks or not. The proof of success or failure will depend upon the inclination of the outside public, encouraged by easy Money and the spirit of adventure in Wall-street on the eve of the Summer vacation, to take, or refuse, the Stocks at the higher figures.

The holders of the Public Funds, as a rule, are not disposed to sell at any price on the existing condition of the Money market. They offer but few Bonds, because unwilling to exchange the National investment on the temptation of much larger interest on Railway Mortgages, simply because the latter multiply too rapidly and in too great competition with each other. The whole amount of business in 5-20s and other United States Bonds today, at the Exchange Boards, was less than $120,000. The advance of Saturday in prices was more than sustained.

The Southern State Bonds were steady. The Pacific Railroad Bonds were generally firm. The Union people are putting up their Bonds and Common Stock. In the other Western Stocks the Lake Shore party advanced the price to nearly 115¼ ₱ cent. The new party in North-west Common advanced the market to 78¼@78⅜ ₱ cent. The friends of Rock Island made another firm price, and there was an improved demand for New-York Central and Scrip.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold	112⅝	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98¼	98⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93	93¼
Reading Railroad	117	117⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	123½	124⅛
North-west Common	77½	78⅛
North-west Preferred	91½	92⅝
Pacific Mail	42½	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79⅞
St. Paul Common	60½	61
Lake Shore	114⅝	115¼
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61½	62½
Western Telegraph	59¼	60⅜
Erie	29⅜	30¼
Union Pacific	29⅛	30¼
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅞	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	91½	91⅞
Union Land Grants	84	85⅛
Union Incomes	83	84

The following bids were made for the various public funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅝
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72⅞	Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	50
Tenn. 6s, new bds	72⅞	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O	48
Va. 6s, old	67⅛	Ark.7s,Miss.,O.&R.R.	47½
Va. 6s, re., old	55	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅞
Ga. 6s	87	Ohio 6s, '86	105⅛
Ga. 7s, new bds	93⅜	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s Gold bds	93	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	32	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bds	27	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Sp. Tax	20⅞	Ind. 5s	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	62⅝	Mich. 6s, '73	101
Mo. 6s	96⅛	Mich. 6s, '78	101
Mo. 6s,H.&St.J.Iss.	95	Mich. 6s, '83	101
La. 6s	69	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107
La. 6s, new bds	63⅛	N. Y. coup. B. L.	110
La.6s, n. Float'g Dbt.	58	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
La. 8s, Levee bds	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
La. 8s, L. Bonds, '75	86	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Connecticut 6s	103¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Rhode Island 6s	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ala. 8s, railroad bds	92	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 6s, Funded	56⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d	89⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subsc'n	89⅛	Tol. & W. Cons. conv.	88
Erie 1st Ext	100	Han. & Naples 1st	88
Erie 1st Ind	93¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88	93
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	95⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	92⅞	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d	96⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93	Chic., R. I. & Pac	103⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Long Dock Bds	90⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F., '85	106	N. Jer. Cen. 2d	100
Harlem 1st, 7s	102⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds	103
Har.Con.M.& S. F. 6s	92	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds	94⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds	93⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	114	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	100⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Pac.R.7s,guar. by Mo.	100⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	93
Cen. Pac. Bds	102⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st Bds	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con	97
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	85⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	96
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	81	St. L. & I. M. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86⅞	Mil.& St. P. 1st 7 3-10	98⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st	97⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F	100	Mil.& St.P.1st,I.&M.Dv.	92
Chic.& N.W.Int. Bds.	94	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & N.W. C'd Bds.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	96
Chic. & N. W. Ex.Bds.	87	Col., C. & I. 1st	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Col., C. & I. 2d	71
Han. & St. Jo. conv	104	Pitts. & W., E. D	88⅛
Lack. & West. Bds	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	22
Del., L. & West. 2d	96⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138⅛	St. Nicholas	122
Manhattan	155	Park	160
Merchants'	121	Manufac's & Merch's	102
Mechanics'	139	Central National	108
America	150	Second National	185
City	225	Fourth National	115
Phenix	110⅛	Tenth National	127
North River	95	B'kr's & Brok'rs Ass.	91⅛
Tradesmen's	155	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
Mechanics'&Traders'	130	Pennsylvania Coal	222
Gallatin National	120	Maryland Coal Co	36⅛
Merchants' Exchange	103⅛	American Coal	65
Leather Manuf's'	185	Spring Mountain Coal	80⅛
State of New-York	112	Canton Co., Baltimore	81
Commerce	121	Consol. Coal of Md	51⅛
Ocean	95⅛	West. Un. Tel	59⅛
Mercantile	123	Quick. Min. Co., Pref.	21
Amer. Exchange	114⅛	Mariposa Min. Co	4⅛
Pacific	190	Mar. Min. Co., Pf	7⅛
Chatham	173	Mar. Trust. Ctfs	20
Bank of N. America	107⅛	Boston Water Power	40
Irving	126	Adams Express	80⅛
Metropolitan	138	Wells-Fargo Ex	48
East River	116⅛	Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Market	127	Amer. M. Union Ex.	53⅛
Nassau	107	United States Ex	55⅛
Continental	99	Pacific M. S. S. Co	43

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1871.

Gold receipts	$473,828 96
Gold payments	71,873 37
Gold balance	56,635,567 89
Currency receipts	484,682 79
Currency payments	627,110 92
Currency balance	4,155,417 96
Customs	400,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	90½	100
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy	127¾	128
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61¼
Reading	117¼	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	61⅞	62
Catawissa Preferred	48⅝	48¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅝	28¾
Northern Central	41¼	41½
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

Our attention has been called to an ingenious Safety Bank Check invented by Mr. H. TORSTRICH, No. 119 Broadway, to guard against the alteration or *raising* of Checks for small to large sums. Bankers and Brokers would do well to examine the invention and its practical guards against forgeries and alterations.

The Chicago and Rock Island Company invite the early presentation of their July coupons, so that checks may be given, in advance, after examination, payable July 1. See advertisement.

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, will pay the Gold Coupons of the Midland Road on or after July 1.

The Importers and Traders' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS, No. 71 Broadway, advertise to pay the July interest on the Bonds of Florida issued to the Pensacola and Mobile Road.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade:

"The anthracite coal trade has a little quickened at this point during the last week. The shippers have more orders, at an average advance in the several sizes of coal of twenty-five cents ₱ ton. The operators who have coal to sell profess to believe that coal will not be lower during the present year than it is now, for the reason, as they allege, that the tonnage is so far behind what it was at this time last year it is not within the compass of the present rolling stock of the carrying companies to make up the difference in the time remaining to the end of the season, and they may be right in this. There are others again, however, who favor the idea that coal will be lower, even although the total product of coal in 1871 should not equal that of 1870. The high price of coal during the last Winter and Spring induced unusual economy in its consumption, and as the producers of coal lost the market for the time, they have probably lost it forever. The amount of fuel thus saved is not to be made up to any considerable extent now or hereafter. Consumers, pretty generally, seem inclined to take this view of the case, and hence limit their orders closely to current wants. Mining in the Lehigh region is almost at a dead halt, but quite active in all the other anthracite regions. The Reading Railroad Company reports for the week ending on the 10th inst. a tonnage of 171,649 tons, against 58,166 tons the same week last year, and for the year 1,942,298 tons, against 1,596,073 tons to corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 346,125 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 32,626 tons, against 3,595 tons in same week last year, and for the season 218,681 tons, against 71,533 tons same date last year, showing an increase of 147,148 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 38,277 tons, against 89,388 tons in the same week last year, and for the year 705,367 tons, against 1,712,009 tons to a corresponding date last year—showing a decrease of 1,006,641 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 59,435 tons, and for the year 147,904 tons, against 1,076,148 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 928,244 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 11,303 tons, and for the year 267,574 tons, against 138,001 tons to corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 129,572 tons. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad reports a coal tonnage for the week of 33,978 tons, and for the year 343,030 tons, against 419,936 tons to same time last year, showing a decrease of 76,904 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company shipped for the week 15,367 tons, and for the season 51,970 tons, against 126,503 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 74,533 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 26,012 tons, and for the year 68,895 tons, against 484,361 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 415,439 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 58,604 tons, and for the year 240,124 tons against 909,002 tons to the same time last year—showing a decrease of 661,778 tons. Adding to these reports the tonnage of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the whole anthracite tonnage of the carrying companies for the week ending with the 10th inst. amounted to 402,565 tons, and for the year to 3,250,217 tons, against 6,329,197 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite Coal of 3,078,980 tons. The production of Bituminous Coal for the week was 58,209 tons, against 41,979 tons same week last year, and for the year, 888,939 tons, against 626,061 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 262,877 tons. The total production of all kinds of Coal for the week was 460,774 tons, and for the year 4,139,156 tons, against 7,045,258 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 2,906,102 tons. Prices by the cargo rule steady, as follows: Schuylkill Red Ash at $5 25@$5 50; White Ash Lump, $4 25@$4 50; Steam-boat, $4 50; Broken, $4 50@$4 75; Egg and Stove, $4 75@$5, and Chestnut, $4@$4 25; Shenandoah Lump, $4 50; Steam-boat, $4 50; Broken, $5; Egg and Stove, $5@$5 25; Chestnut, $4 25. At Richmond vessels are in full supply at $2 25 to Boston, Charlestown and immediate vicinity, $2 to Fall River, $1 90 to Providence, $1 75 to Bridgeport, $1 75 to New-Haven, and $1 25@$1 40 to New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Williamsburg and Jersey City."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 5, says:

"Although fine overhead, and occasionally sultry in the day time, the past week has experienced some frosty nights and cold days. These fluctuations have deprived us of that geniality so much needed for a steady progress in vegetation, and they again threaten to retard the harvest. With a good three months yet to be provided for matters are not very satisfactory. The grass that on the fall of the first warm rains promised so well, seems now unlikely to yield an average. The general account of the fruit-trees is still worse, and much of the wheat must run short, as do our present stocks of everything. Both hay and straw in many places are nearly used up. Wheat samples lessen in number on every market, while stocks diminish in every port, and should a large demand for France return it might be difficult to meet this without straitening ourselves and sending up prices. It is true we have reached to within one penny of sixty shillings per quarter in our general averages, and millers, so long unused to these prices, hesitate to make free purchases, and the holiday character of the time has let down values 1s. per quarter in some localities; but hesitation does not increase stock, and necessity often exceeds the bounds of caution. Moreover, the Baltic, though further on in the season, shows no sign of relenting, but finds customers amongst neighbors, so that it may be an error to think London the ruling market. If hard pressed for cash we do not quite think France is ruined, or the 'Commune' would not have shown so much wealth in individual possession, and some may yet be found in Paris, as well as London and Brussels, quite available on good security, when once a firm Government is established. But it is on this point that we yet remain in the dark, and for a time seem likely to be so. Nevertheless, the countless millions of Europe must be fed, and if a blight should unfortunately further damage our prospects, our present rates, though high by comparison with last year's, would only be viewed as moderate and reasonable. The arrivals off the coast since the 26th of May were 8 cargoes, of which 6 cargoes were Wheat, 1 Oats and 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 10 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 52s.; Wallachian, 50s.; Theodosia, 53s.@54s.; Soft, 53s.; Salonica, 45s. 6d.; Chilian, 60s.; Spring, 54s. 6d.@56s. 6d.; Maize, 1 cargo, at 34s. 6d.; 6,000 to 8,000 qrs. Galatz, at 31s., and 20,000 qrs. Danube, at 29s. 6d. Rye, 1 do., at 36s. Barley, 1 do., at 28s. Oats, 5 cargoes, at 20s. 9d.@21s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 64,338 qrs., at 59s. 11d., against 65,457 qrs., at 45s. 4d., in 1870. The London averages were 61s. 9d. on 566 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 27th May were 575,031 cwts. Wheat, and 79,487 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, maturing from 1896 to 1899; coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1:

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1871, were..........$3,435,257 09

The increase of net earnings for the four months ending April 30, 1871, over the same period in 1870, were..........487,394 82

The President of the Company estimates the net earnings for the year 1871..........4,500,000 00

The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is (gold)..........1,634,220 00

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY pay NINE PER CENT. per annum to the investor, are secured by a valuable land grant and all the property of the Company. For sale, at 90 and accrued interest, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNN, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where maps and further information can be obtained.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N.Y.,
ISSUE

Letters of credit for travelers; also, commercial credits through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Draw bills of exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Drafts and cable transfers on San Francisco and the West Indies.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Moss, bales	11
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Spirits Turp., bbls	166
Cotton, bales	2,924	Crude Turp., bbls	109
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	46	Tar, bbls	50
Copper, bbls	15	Resin, bbls	2,994
Eggs, bbls	975	Pork, bbls	75
Flour, bbls	16,735	Cut-meats, bbls	494
Wheat, bushels	95,280	Grease, bbls	74
Corn, bushels	77,998	Lard, bbls	633
Oats, bushels	34,545	Lard, kegs	400
Malt, bushels	15,731	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	420	Butter, pkgs	3,184
Beans, bushels	168	Cheese, pkgs	5,983
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pkgs	226
Corn-meal, bags	275	Pea-nuts, bushels	506
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	446
Hops, bales	94	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	759
Hides, No	3,128	Whisky, bbls	613
Hides, bales	45	Wool, bales	993
Leather, sides	23,084	Skins, bales	22

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—221 hhds. Tobacco, 47,173 bushels Wheat, 28 boxes Bacon, 22,813 bushels Corn, 208 bales Cotton, 58 bales Leather, 862 bbls. Flour, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 788 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Trimountain*, for Liverpool—930 hhds. Syrup, 500 bbls. Syrup, 300 bbls. Pork, 1,427 tcs. Lard, 217 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 bbls. Tar, 108 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for London—62 pks. Indigo, 94 cases Sewing-machines, 1,500 Staves, 1,233 bales Hops, 254 hhds. Tobacco, 45,626 bushels Wheat, 37,525 bushels Corn, 4,796 boxes Cheese, 81 pks. Tea, 20 pks. Tallow, 25 tcs. Lard, 100 tcs. Beef, 66 bales Furs and Skins, 84 tcs. Tobacco, 1 Wagon and Harness, 200 boxes Clothes-pins, 50 bales Hog Hair, 26 boxes Extract, 37 logs Maple.

By the bark *Agincourt*, for London—2,400 Staves, 50 bbls. Oil, 3,340 bags Oil-cake, 2,000 boxes Oil-cake.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—15,483 bushels of Wheat, 170 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 218 boxes Bacon, 1,643 boxes Cheese, 40,301 bushels Corn, 286 bags Waste, 122 cases Wood-work, 70 tcs. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 494 pks. Butter, 2,400 Staves, 19 pks. Beeswax, 233 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Francisco*, for Penarth Roads and orders—21,546 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Donau*, for Bremen—133 pks. Whalebone, 67,379 lbs. Lard, 244 hhds. Tobacco, 58 cases Tobacco, 500 boxes Starch, 12 bbls. Flour, 200 boxes Bacon, 7,967 bushels Rye, 5,617 bushels Grain, 3 bales Furs.

By the bark *Annie*, for Rotterdam—3,024 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Randus*, for Konigsburg—1,382 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been steady, but inactive at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly within our former range.

COCOA—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet for all kinds, and prices have been tending downward; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bags Rio, by the *Ptolemy*, on private terms, and job lots of other kinds within our range. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement reported for early delivery, at a partial advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 3,040 bales, including 97 bales to shippers, 651 bales to spinners, 442 bales to speculators, and 1,850 bales in transit. For forward delivery the business has been fair, opening at very full rates, but closing less firmly; sales, since our last, 9,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening for July, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,600 bales at 20¼c.; August 100 bales at 20¼c., 400 bales at 20⅜c.; 100 bales October, and 100 bales November, at 18⅝c., together; and today, for June, 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c.; July, 400 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 1,300 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 900 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 300 bales at 20⅜c., 900 bales at 20½c., 300 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales each, July and August, at 20½c., together; August, 1,700 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20½c.; September, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; October, 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales October and 100 bales November, at 18⅝c., together; December, 100 bales at 18⅜c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 20.21c.; July, 20.38c.; August, 20.56c.; September, 19.55c.; November, 18.50c.; December, 18.25c. The receipts at this port today were 2,924 bales, including 199 bales from Norfolk, 1,820 bales from New-Orleans, 220 bales from Savannah, 181 bales from Wilmington, 262 bales from Indianola, 8 bales from Philadelphia, and 234 bales ₱ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,924
Receipts last week	11,789
Receipts since the preceding week	12,233
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,018,597
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	208
Exports since Sept. 1	605,724
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated Stock here	68,500

FEATHERS—Have been in quite moderate request within our previous range.

FISH—Trade has been on a rather limited scale, but prices have not varied materially.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been selling rather less freely at $2 40@$2 50 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull for State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted a shade easier, closing heavily, with pretty free offerings of most grades at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 80; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 40; very good to Fancy at $6 40@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 35; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$6 45, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 45
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 40@ 5 80
Extra State	6 10@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 50@10 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 640 bbls. at $5 70@$6 80 for poor to good, and $6 80@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light request at from $4 20@$6 05 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been in limited demand at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 285 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 80
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 80@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@ 6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 5 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

FRUIT—There has been a slow movement in most kinds, since our last, on the basis of old figures.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate trade reported in Spring Wheat, mostly for export, at a shade easier prices—the business having been on the basis of $1 50@$1 50½ for No. 2, $1 51 for choice do. called No. 1, and $1 49 for steamer do., ₱ bushel. The offerings have been fair at the current rates, particularly of other than strictly prime samples. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat have been confined to job lots at from $1 58@$1 63, chiefly in Amber, at $1 60@$1 61, and in White Wheat at from $1 60@$1 85, as extremes, ₱ bushel. The general market closed tame on the basis of $1 50 for straight No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $1 50@$1 50½ for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do.; sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,000 bushels, including White Western in lots, at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 63, chiefly Amber at $1 60@$1 61; No. 1 Spring at $1 52, afloat, reported bid; No. 2 Spring, $1 49@$1 51 for the range of grades, afloat; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 59@$1 63, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active request, opening a shade weaker as to price, on a pretty free offering, but closing with rather more firmness, on a good export inquiry for prime samples of Canal, for prompt delivery and to arrive soon. The bulk of the business has been in New Mixed Western at 75½c.@76c. for dry samples here; 75c.@76c. for do., to arrive soon, closing at 76c. for prime; 73c.@75c. for steamer grades, and, in part, 73½c. for kiln-dried. Yellow Corn has been quiet at the quoted figures. White Corn has been very scarce and wanted at 78c. for average samples. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 72c.@77c. for very inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c.@76c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat and to arrive within a few days; 73c.@75c. for steamer grades, 73½c. for kiln-dried; 76c.@77c. for good to strictly prime railroad lots; 77c.@78½c. for Yellow Western; 77½c.@78½c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1@$1 05 for fair ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for new State; sales, 1,750 bushels. Barley-malt has been in slack demand at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 15 for ordinary to very good State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City; sales, 2,500 bushels. Oats have been quoted about steady, with a fair trade reported, mostly in White Ohio at 68c. for boat-loads, and in Mixed Western at 66c. ₱ bushel. The dealings in other kinds have been in job lots from cars and store within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,500 bushels at 65c.@69c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice New Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 66½c.@67½c. for State; 68c. for prime White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 862 bbls. Flour, 47,173 bushels Wheat, and 22,813 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 45,626 bushels Wheat and 37,525 bushels Corn for London; 170 bbls. Flour, 15,483 bushels Wheat and 40,801 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 21,546 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders; 12 bbls. Flour, 7,967 bushels Rye and 5,617 bushels "Grain" for Bremen.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	May 29, 1871. Bushels.	June 5, 1871. Bushels.	June 12, 1871. Bushels.	June 19, 1871. Bushels.
Wheat	158,839	189,309	230,350	228,008
Corn	220,743	274,099	202,188	234,541
Rye	123,357	124,093	114,783	122,147
Barley	8,934	3,480	3,480	....
Oats	180,485	259,059	334,459	322,759
Malt	157,175	159,011	142,872	161,038
Peas	15,812	19,279	27,553	30,438

The following is a list of boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., June 17, 1871:

Lumber—Frank Holcomb, Lyon's Falls; Tom & Kit, do.; Chas. Downer, Boonville; Ellen M. Cole, do.; Dow Bradnor, do.; John Francisco, Olean; Thos. O'Mara, do.; Union, Buffalo; Isaac Wright, do.; Wm. W. Allen, do.; Frank Harder, do.; Frank Macky, Oswego; George Norris, do.; D. G. Van Buren, do.; Smith & Post, do.; Wm. Haskins, do.; Cono, do.; Dr. H Hemstreet, Tonawanda; Jerry Histlethwait, do.; R. A. Richards, Salina.

Wheat—R. F. Holley, Buffalo; J. H., Buffalo; H. C. Rodgers, Buffalo; W. S. Howard, Buffalo; E. H. Hollister, Buffalo; Henry Southwick, Buffalo; D. Densmore, Buffalo; Joel B. Stevens, Buffalo; H. A. Dorn, Buffalo; B. F. Smith, Buffalo; Kate Schuyler, Oswego.

Coal—Fred. Seeley, S. H. Degraff, Fred. W. Wright, Buffalo; R. D. Syun, Watkins; G. M. Hall, Buffalo.

Corn—Nellie Foster, Oswego; Roscoe Conklin, A. C. Tracey, Maggie, Fred. Downer, E. B. Armstrong, C. E. Walcott, J. Carl Jacson, S. W. Jerome, Matthew Smith, Buffalo.

Staves—Jas. Sprakey, J. Tallman Davis, Richard U. Owens, Jennie A. Allen, Benj. Doty, Buffalo; A. A. Hawkins, Tonawanda.

Oats—E. M. Moore, Chas. F. Nagle, A. G. Gilbert, O. C. Shuart, Buffalo.

Oil—Eduah Watts, Uncle Bill, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and firm at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inquired for at from 95c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet at unchanged prices, for all kinds, save Manila of which further sales have been made of 4,000 bales, to arrive, at 11c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been moderately active and firm, at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 194 bales; exports, 1,233 bales, all the latter for London.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in fair demand at generally firm prices on moderate offerings of stock, in most instances.

METALS—There has been firm, though tame market reported for most articles in this line, since our last. Of Straits Tin, 100 slabs were sold at 33c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been only a slow, jobbing trade reported, since our last, within our range. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held with increased confidence on a reduced offering, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. common to good Strained at $2 70@$2 80; 350 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 90; 800 bbls. Strained and No. 2 at $2 75@$3 25, and 200 bbls. Pale at $5@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. At Wilmington, further sales of 16,000 bbls. Strained and No. 2 have been reported at average of $2 15 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts here were 2,994 bbls.; exports hence, 233 bbls. Tar has been in moderate demand and firm in price; sales, 200 bbls Wilmington at $3 50 ₱ bbl.; exports, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request and rather firmer in price, with sales reported of 590 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon; receipts, 166 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@47½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 70@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 90@$3 50; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The general market has been devoid of animation, but prices have been quoted steady in most instances.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quite dull and weak for Crude, which has attracted but little attention from buyers in any of the home markets....Crude in bulk here has been available at 14½c., but has not been sought after to any considerable extent, and the best bids reported were 14c.@14½c., the latter rate for job lots....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 19½c.@19⅝c. here, and 19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were —bbls....The Creek advices have been of a very slow movement, with much depression in values. The current quotations for early delivery were $4 80@$4 90 on the Lower, and $4 70@$4 80 on the Upper Roads.... Refined has been moderately active, but, under pretty liberal offerings, partly on speculative account, prices have been quoted lower, though closing with some show of reviving steadiness. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¾c.; 2,000 bbls. do. at 25½c.; 1,500 bbls. Prime White, 120 test, last half of July delivery, at 27c.; 1,100 bbls. high test, early delivery, on private terms. And at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25½c.; 4,500 bbls. do. at 25⅜c.; 8,500 bbls. do. at 25¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 25¼c., closing at 25⅜c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., July, at 25½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,024 bbls. for Rotterdam and 1,382 bbls. for Konigsburg. And from Philadelphia, 71,877 gallons for Elsinore and orders, 132,760 gallons for Gibraltar and orders, and 2,010 gallons for Matanzas. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at from 29c.@30½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in very limited request at 9½c., in shipping order, and 14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather steadier as to price, on, however, a very moderate trade, particularly for early delivery. The offerings have not been large at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $14 87@$15 for new Western Mess; $14 75 for City do.; $12 50@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $13 @$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for New Western, on the basis of $14 87, seller July: $14 37@$15, seller August; and $15, seller September; sales, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been slow of sale at from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 8c. for poor lot of do., including some sour; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 13c.@16c. for Smoked Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for Smoked Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 100 pks. Bacon has been in slack request at 8½c. for ice-cured Western Long Clear; 8¼c. for City do. 8¾c. for Short Clear; sales 75 pks. Lard has been dull but without material change as to price. Holders have been less urgent in their offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 10c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July at 10⅛c. and seller October, at 10¼c. Beef has been nearly inactive and nominal, the business having been wholly in small lots, and not sufficient to indicate real wholesale values; sales of 90 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet and irregular, within a range of from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in slack request at from $18 50@$27 ₱ bbl.; sales 60 bbls. New Crop Butter continues salable and firm, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, 13c.@23c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@23c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 3,184 pks. Cheese has been in fair request at from 10c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@12½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western; the day's receipts were 5,983 boxes.

RICE—Has been dull, but quoted steady; Carolina, $9@$9 75; Patna, $7 50@$8; Rangoon, $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been moderate, on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have been in very light demand, at former nominal rates.

SOAP—The inquiry has been fair for the leading makes, in a jobbing way, at steady prices. Castile at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been selling very moderately at unaltered figures.

SUGARS—There has been less firmness noted in values of raw Sugars, particularly of low grade stock, which constituted the bulk of the offering. The demand has been fair at the modified figures, which indicated a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on fair refining, and grades below. The general market closed in favor of buyers, though the leading holders were reluctant to make concessions. Sales since our last, 1,471 hhds. at 8⅞c. for common refining Cuba; 9⅛c. for fair refining Cuba and Porto Rico; 9⅛c. for strictly good do.; 10⅛c. for Porto Rico, grocery stock; 10¼c. for Centrifugal; 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Demerara; also, 760 boxes Havana at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. The bulk of the business in hhds. was in fair refining grades at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades, Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9¼c., and grocery from 9⅞c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been less active at from 10⅞c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 157,000 lbs. of Tallow at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for common to choice; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEA—Trade in all kinds has been on a restricted scale; prices have not varied remarkably. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 80c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@86c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in limited request a drooping prices, with sales reported of 175 bbls. at 92¼c.@92½c. for iron-bound pks., cash, and 92c. for wood-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 613 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been but little activity in the general market. The offerings of berth freight have been on a restricted scale. Rates have been quoted about steady. The Grain business has been moderate, chiefly for Liverpool, London and Glasgow. There has been a rather slow movement in the line of charters, without any material alteration as to rates. Their main call has been for Petroleum and Grain vessels. Vessels for general cargo have been less sought after. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 90 bales Cotton, by sail, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 31,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by sail, at 5¼d.@5½d., chiefly at 5¼d.; 31,000 bushels do. do., by steam, on the basis of 6¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, on private terms; 50 hhds. Tobacco, by do., at 17s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 1s. 7½d., ₱ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. for Corn, and 6½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd.; also, a British ship, of 1,022 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, and 15,500 bushels Corn, by do., at 7d. per 60 lbs; 7,800 bushels Corn, by do., at 6½d. ₱ 56 lbs. For Cork and orders, a British schooner of 161 tons register, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, of 541 tons register, with about 3,700 quarters Wheat, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For a Continental port direct, a Danish bark of 345 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with short lay days. For Bremen, a bark of 439 tons register, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 7½d.; and a North German bark, of 595 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark of 475 tons register, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Baltic ports, a North German bark, of 596 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, of 343 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, of 469 tons register, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, 5s. to Spanish ports and 5s. 3d. to the Adriatic. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a bark, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, of 421 tons register, with equal to about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., but the rumor was without confirmation. For Cuba, an American brig, of 340 tons register, with lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., and back with sugar, on private terms. For Jamaica and back, an American brig, of 283 tons register, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock on both yesterday and today was slow, without, however, a falling off in prices. At Weehawken Yards trade was dull. Horned Cattle ranged from common to fair prices, from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt.@7¼ cwt., on 56 lbs.@57¾ lbs. to the cwt.; 96 cars of Live Stock were on sale. At One Hundredth-street Yards the Horned Cattle were generally a smooth, fat lot; prices ranged from 10½c.@14c. ₱ lb; weight from 5¾ cwt.@8¼ cwt., on 57 lbs. to the cwt. in the aggregate. Milch Cows are actually in less demand this week than ever they have been for weeks past; prices from $50@$85 ₱ head. Veals arrive in over quantities, and rather hang on hand; prices from 7½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs are firm. Sheep of nice quality sell from 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs sell from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Hogs are uncertain from 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb., live weight; City dressed from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY.

MCCAFFERTY & HURD sold for selves 224 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 30 Steers, Ohios, nice fat Cattle, from 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. L. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 50 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; also, 71 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self 78 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, at 13¼c. ₱ lb. weight 8 cwt. on 58 lbs. net; also, 58 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for self 60 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.@6¾ cwt. T. GILLES sold for self 42 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold 68 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, at from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; also, 34 Steers, Illinois nice fat Cattle, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 49 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 52 Steers, Illinois tidy Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. WHEELER & TIDD sold 14 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHT STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 175 Lambs, weight 11,120 lbs., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 495 Sheep, weight 44,690 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 2,950 lbs., at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,320 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 14 Veals, weight 2,060 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 4 Lambs, weight 240 lbs., at 11¼c. ₱ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 22,410 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 Veals, weight 3,250 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, grassers, weight 1,470 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 Sheep, weight 9,000 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 3,020 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 138 Sheep, weight 11,850 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,510 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 155 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. Weekly report of sales effected by above, for week ending June 19, 1871.—838 Sheep, average ₱ head, $5 35c. S. MCGRAW sold during past week 49 Sheep for $276 15c., 54 Lambs for $320 77c., 110 Veals for $1048 34c.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending June 17, 1871—3,677 head of horned Cattle, 11,554 Hogs, 13,938 Sheep and Lambs arrived in 392 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 1,213 head of horned Cattle, 10,132 Hogs, 10,283 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street yards for week ending June 19, 1871—1,499 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 3 Calves—Western stock, 18 Cows, 788 Calves, 104 Sheep—Local stock, arrived in 107 cars.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending June 19, 1871—7,337 Sheep and Lambs, 473 Veals, 20 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending June 19, 1871—2,580 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 11c.@12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; 15 Beeves from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; 25 Cows and Calves sold together, from $50@$65@$85 ₱ head; 210 Veals from 8c.@9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, June 19.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 3,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, small lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 47; No. 1 Chicago Spring held at $1 45. CORN dull; sales, 1,200 bushels at 68c. OATS held at 61c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$28; Middlings, $28@$31 ₱ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 20c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—40,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 3,707,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—4,100 bbls. Flour, 10,700 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 1,293,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, June 19.—RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—77,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 62,400 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c., Corn, 9c., Oats, 6c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT in fair demand and easy; sales, 67,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 37½@$1 38; 8,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 50. CORN lower and in fair demand; 100,000 bushels No. 2 Western sold at 63½c. on spot and to arrive; 26,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 63¾c.; 8,000 bushels High Mixed at 64½c., and 8,000 bushels White at 67c. OATS dull; retail lots at 59c. RYE neglected; nominally 95c. for No. 1 Western. BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $15 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 10½c.@11c. HIGHWINES neglected; nominally 91c.@92c. In store here—Wheat, 330,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Malt, 19,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, June 19.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; declined 1c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 25½@$1 25¾; in the afternoon steady at $1 25¾@$1 26⅛. CORN moderately active; closed firm; No. 2 mixed, 53¼c.; in the afternoon steady at 53¼c.@53⅜c. OATS more active; No. 2 closed at 48¼c. RYE quiet; declined 1c.; No. 2 at 73c.@74c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES unchanged at 89c. PORK active and easier; Mess, $14, cash; $14 37½@$14 50 August delivery. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. LARD, 9½c. Live HOGS active at $3 25@$3 80. CATTLE steady at $4@$6 40. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 360,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Barley and 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 380,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley and 11,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm; Corn to Buffalo, 6¼c.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18¼c. FLOUR—Medium and lower qualities lower and unsettled; Superfine Winter, $5 00; Double Extra do., $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull, lower and irregular; No. 2 Spring Iowa at $1 18 in elevator, sample lots, No. 2 Winter Red at $1 55. CORN—In fair demand and firm; Mixed, on track, 51½c.; No. 2 Western, in elevator, at 53c.; Mixed Sacked, 59½c.@60. OATS better, 51c.@52c. in bulk; 56½c.@57c. sacked. RYE firm at 83c.@85c. TOBACCO buoyant and higher; common to good dark leaf, $8@$11. HEMP dull, at $1 30@$1 50 for prime to choice undressed. BAGGING dull at 22c. PORK lower, $14 75. BACON heavy; jobbing and order lots Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. LARD nominally lower. HOGS quiet at $3 75@$4 12½. CATTLE quiet, ranging from $2 25@$5 50. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—TOBACCO very active and higher; sales, 121 hhds.; Lugs, $5 50@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $7@$12; fine Leaf, $13@$25. COTTON strong; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR quiet but firm; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT in good demand; Choice, $1 55@$1 65. CORN in good demand at 63c. OATS quiet at 63c. RYE quiet, $1, including sacks, from store. PROVISIONS dull and weak. Mess PORK, $15. BACON—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 14½c.; Plain, 13½c. LARD, 10½c.@11½c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 89c.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—COTTON in great demand at full prices; Middling Upland, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged; Family, $6 00@$6 30. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45. CORN in good demand at full prices, 57c. RYE unchanged and quiet, 95c.@96c. OATS in good demand at full prices; rather higher; Mixed, 53c.@57c. PROVISIONS quiet and weak. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¾c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Shoulders, 6¾c. Others dull and prices nominal at $15 for Mess PORK. LARD, 10c. Live HOGS dull and unchanged. TOBACCO firm, and in fair demand. WHISKY quiet and unchanged, 89c.

TOLEDO, June 19.—FLOUR dull and quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@2c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 47½; No. 2 Red at $1 39@$1 44; rejected Red, $1 32; No. 1 Amber Indiana, $1 50. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 58½c.; Low Mixed, 57½c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 55c.@55c.; No. 2 at 53½c.@54c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@3¾c.; to Oswego, 6½c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 at $1 25½@$1 26, cash; No. 1 at $1 27½. OATS steady; No. 2 at 48c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 53½c. RYE dull; No. 1 at 76c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS have an advancing tendency; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. asked.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; sales at 20½c.; receipts, 450 bales; shipments, 1,100 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping at $4 75@$8 50. CORN quiet and weak at 68c.@69c. OATS quiet and weak at 62c.@63c. LARD dull and nominal at 10½c.@12c. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $16 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 2,347 bales; gross, 2,638 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,834 bales; to Havre, 2,984 bales; coastwise, 5,698 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 50,492 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—COTTON—Little doing; offering scarce; Middlings, 19½c.; net receipts, 3,64[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 3,581 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,825 bales.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT dull and nominal at $1 44@$1 45. CORN held at 61c. for High Mixed; 60c. for Low do. OATS in fair demand and firm at 58c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

GALVESTON, June 19.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 832 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,516 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,239 bales.

MOBILE, June 19.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 376 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,786 bales.

NORFOLK, June 19.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 812 bales; exports, coastwise, 399 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 2,019 bales.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—WHEAT nominal; No. 1 White, $1 39; Extra, $1 42. OATS unchanged and quiet.

CHARLESTON, June 19.—COTTON strong; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 315 bales; exports, coastwise 921 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,254 bales.

BOSTON, June 19.—COTTON firm; Middling 21¼c.; net receipts, 94 bales; gross, 655 bales; sales 500 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 19.—COTTON firm; Middling 19½c.; net receipts, 30 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bales; sales, 4 bales; stock, 1,299 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old 90⅛; 1867, 90¼. Ten-forties, 88¼.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes are quoted at 52f.

1¼ P. M.—Consols are quoted at 92¼ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 8½d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. ₱ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer. Middling Upland, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.@8½d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans have been made at 8½d. for Middling.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed buoyant; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8¾d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 13,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 8½d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Fine Western Prime Mess. Lard, 47s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 34s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 18¼d.@18¾d. ₱ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.

LONDON, June 19—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR, 31s.@31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

LONDON, June 19—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 39s.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading characters by Miss Lucille Western, Miss Georgie Langley, Mr. J. A. Herne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, George Boniface, C. A. McManus and Miss Emma Howson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........3
Two copies, one year........5
Ten copies, one year........25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2
Five copies, one year........8
Ten copies, one year........15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Indications of a renewal of the insurrection are said to multiply in Paris. The soldiers are openly insulted by the working classes. Twenty-five hundred have been convicted of incendiarism, and sentenced to transportation to New-Caledonia. The Imperial Guard is to be reorganized as the Republican Guard. The Assembly, yesterday, passed a bill enabling natives of Alsace and Lorraine living in France to vote, and to sit in the Assembly. M. FAVRE announced that 180,000 prisoners still remained in Germany, but they were returning at the rate of 3,500 a day. The parents of Gen. ROSSEL have implored mercy for their son of M. THIERS, but the President says the law must take its course. The Press continue to attack the Bonapartists. The *Siècle* urges a union of the Republicans against the Prussians, "their real enemy forever accursed." M. PONYER-QUERTIER has recovered his health and resumed his duties as Minister of Finance. ....The Committee of the Spanish Cortes on the Budget has approved the bill to indemnify the Bank of Paris for the withdrawal of the treaty under which it was to have negotiated a Spanish loan.....Members of the International Society are said to be the ringleaders of the outburst against the friends of the Pope in Brussels. Several of the rioters were wounded by the civic corps, who had to use their bayonets to suppress the disturbances. The Pope's Jubilee was observed with great ceremony and enthusiasm in all parts of Ireland....The Emperor WILLIAM left Berlin, yesterday, en route for Ems, to meet the Czar....Tunis is dissatisfied with the treaty recently concluded by its representatives with the Italian Government....Two vessels, with yellow fever among the crews, have arrived in English ports. GEORGE GROTE, the historian, died in London, on Sunday, aged seventy-seven. The declaration of Paris of 1856, relating to privateering, was under discussion, last night, in the House of Lords. Earl GRANVILLE said it was not in the power of England to repudiate the treaty, which had been signed by all the Great Powers of Europe.

GENERAL.

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday at Pittston, Penn., by the strange fury of a mule, which bit several horses and mules. It is believed to have been seized with hydrophobia, and died in great agony. The bitten animals have been corralled. The miners have appointed a committee to investigate the recent disaster, and already report that they have discovered proof of collusion between Mine Inspector WILLIAMS and the owners of the shaft. The matter will be probed to the bottom, with a view of punishing the guilty parties.

The National Fulton County Bank, of Gloversville, N. Y., was robbed in some unexplained manner on Saturday, at 1 P. M., of securities amounting to $29,850, and currency to the amount of $1,000.

The ambitious City of Chicago presents a record for Sunday as remarkable and quite as fatal as that which we laid before our readers yesterday as the sum of the doings in this City on the same. A pickpocket, in attempting to escape, fired two balls into Officer MAHER'S right breast, and two in the left hip of CHARLES HOFFMAN, who came to MAHER'S assistance, receiving one himself in the right breast from the pistol of MAHER. WILSON, the pickpocket, was only saved from lynching by the Police, but he will probably die of his wound. MAHER is in a dangerous condition, and HOFFMAN is severely wounded. AUGUST RUFF was drowned by the upsetting of a small boat on the lake, and an unknown man hired a small boat and moved out into the lake, when he was seen to kneel on a seat as if in prayer and then jumped overboard.

In the case of ANTHONY H. SWAZEY *vs.* The North Carolina Railroad Company and DAVID A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, Judge BOND yesterday decided that the North Carolina Railroad Company, its officers and directors, be restrained by the injunction from paying to the defendant the dividends.

Two freight-trains came in collision on the Erie Railway, near Alden Station, on Sunday morning, completely demolishing the locomotives and a number of the cars. One engineer was badly injured. It is said one of the trains had no signal light.

Pumps were started, yesterday, at the West Pittston shaft, the scene of the latest mining horror in Pennsylvania, and a new breaker is nearly ready. All but two of the miners taken from the pit alive are able to work, and are employed at the shaft.

Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON, of Alabama, formerly of the Confederate Army, was examined before the Kuklux Committee in Washington, and testified that he did not believe there had ever existed any regular Kuklux organization, and that the only intimidation was that of colored Radicals toward colored Democrats.

The state of political feeling in Monroe, La., is represented in a recent communication to the Treasury Department to be so intensely hostile that the people are alarmed and ready at any moment to resort to bloodshed. Physicians, lawyers and officials attend to their professional duties with loaded revolvers within reach.

The directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, together with Sir HARRY PARKER, Gen. SCHOFIELD and others, have started on an excursion to the Big Trees and the Yosemite Valley.

The Department of State has received merely a brief dispatch of the fact of operations at Corea, but no particulars. The Navy Department has no further advices.

The New City Loan.

It is probably a waste of time to call upon Controller CONNOLLY for any information about the transactions of his office, but we would really like to know how he is getting along in negotiating City bonds. The Federal Government keeps the people constantly posted on its financial condition, and keeps up an accurate public record of the sale of its new bonds. Who knows anything about the bonds of New-York City—when they are issued, when or where sold, or at what price? A German paper announced, a few days ago, that three millions of dollars, worth of these bonds were sold in Frankfort at ninety-seven cents on the dollar, but, with this exception, we have no indication of the standing of New-York credit in the money market. Mayor HALL, to be sure, tells us in his message, that the Ring finds it among the easiest of its tasks to negotiate the City bonds, either at home or abroad, but he does not tell us whether they are sold at a premium or at a discount.

We have already shown that the Controller will have to issue during the present Summer at least forty millions of dollars worth of new bonds, in order to meet the demands of last Winter's legislation at Albany, and to pay that proportion of the City debt falling due this year. All these bonds are to be added to the permanent debt of the City, and the people have a right to know, and anywhere but in New-York they would insist upon knowing, how the bonds are disposed of. It appears from the Controller's statement, published in the Corporation Manual for 1869, that in January of that year the average rate of interest paid by the City on its debt was 5 9-10 per cent. We find by the Controller's report, just published, that the average rate paid on the 1st of May, 1871, was 6 5-10 per cent. While the rate of interest paid on the United States debt is constantly decreasing, that paid by the City is steadily on the increase.

It is a noticeable fact that in all the bills passed by the last Legislature authorizing the issue of bonds by the Controller, while the rate of interest is limited to seven per cent., no restriction whatever is placed upon the Controller as to the price at which the bonds may be sold. He can sell them at fifty cents, or even twenty cents, on the dollar if he likes; and at this rate we have no doubt the "Ring" itself would take a good share of them. Indeed, it has already been intimated in quarters usually well-informed, that this is to be one of the means by which our Tammany politicians are to get their customary "rake" this season. Such a thing is at least among the possibilities of the strict privacy that marks all the transactions of the Controller's office. There is nothing to prevent the Controller from selling City bonds to TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, or their "dummies," at fifty cents on the dollar, or even loaning them the money in bank, belonging to the City, with which to make the purchases. They can then throw the bonds on the market for what they will fetch and pocket the balance. So long as the financial transactions of the City are concealed from the public, as they have been for the last three years, there is no species of fraud that is not possible, and the Controller cannot complain if it is regarded by most people as altogether probable.

Wanted—A Democratic Grievance.

It is exceedingly touching to observe the persistent fondness with which the Democratic journals cling to the Kuklux bill as a basis for attack upon the present Administration. They had pretty well exhausted the common missiles of falsehood, and the polysyllabic shafts of the *World*, were, if possible, blunter than usual. The Government had obstinately reduced the taxes without hampering the revenue; the *Alabama* claims had got themselves in so fair a way for settlement that neither the policy of the President nor that of Mr. SUMNER was capable of charging an ordinary political squib. And as for the late amendments, they were fixed in the fundamental law, and not a corporal's guard of Republican voters could be induced to vote the Democratic ticket on the ground that they ought not to be there. At this juncture, the late Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made the bright suggestion that it would be well to let all the old topics alone, "accept the situation" as completely as the nature of the average Democrat would admit, and open fire on the Kuklux bill. The "conservative" Press of New-York—it likes to be called "conservative" for two reasons, first, because the name is not in nearly so bad odor as "Democratic;" and, second, because at heart it is not Democratic at all—the conservative Press hailed the suggestion as promising great relief.

The bill was a new bill. The people understood its object well enough, but not the details of its provisions. It certainly placed a good deal of power in the hands of Gen. GRANT. And it would be much easier to make the public believe that it was everything wicked and dangerous, than it would be to repeat the old arguments long since exploded, the old charges long since become disgusting. So the "conservative" Press thought, and so it commenced to act. By liberal use of perversion and misrepresentation, it endeavored to show that the Kuklux bill was a species of *coup d'état*, which was preliminary to the appearance of Gen. GRANT as "The man on horse-back with a naked sword," who was about to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, break up the Courts, summon all inoffensive Democrats before drum-head courts-martial, and by violence and bloodshed, pave the way to an imperial throne, from which he would issue edicts to an obedient Senate, dissolve the House of Representatives, and govern the country by means of satraps, principally selected from such of his male relations as he did not marry to foreign Princesses. By vigorous lashing, the *World* worked itself into a very fair imitation of indignation over the terrible picture, and the "bucolic" Press, as the *World* politely dubs its country contemporaries, followed suit as well as they could.

They were all doomed, however, to encounter one very unexpected obstacle. The Kuklux, without whom the bill must lose all its terrors, immediately on the proclamation by the President of his intention to enforce it to the letter, began to skulk into their hiding places. With an obtuseness of political insight that cannot be too severely condemned, they refused to surrender their blood as the seed of the Democratic church. However effective the application of the law to their cases might be, in firing the Northern and Southern breast against the authors of the law, it would leave them where they could derive but cold comfort from the triumph of the Democracy or any other earthly advantage, and they basely and ingloriously declined, however much their party might gain by it, to become corpses. This, naturally, is discouraging to the political hacks who were laboring to make political capital out of the oppressive operation of the law. If no chance is to be given to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if the innocent murderers and ruffians at whose personal rights under the Constitution the law was aimed, persistently kept out of its range, why it will be very hard work to keep up a very animated fire at the mere abstract letter of the law. The American people are a very busy set, and they have a great deal too much to do to waste time in arguing over an enactment which bids fair to be a dead letter through its very effectiveness, to restrain the liberties of no one, because all keep out of its way, and to lead to no abuse of power, because there arises no occasion to exercise power under it.

We cannot undertake to help our Democratic contemporaries in this quandary. It all comes of being on the wrong side. They have lately seemed to have a realizing sense of this fact, and their last step was in the direction of a complete change. Perhaps they may take it into their heads to come all the way over. It is probably the only means to relieve themselves of their present embarrassment. As for the change it would require in their attitude toward men and measures, that is not worth a second thought, in the case of the *World*, at least, which eighteen months since denounced Mr. TWEED as a thief and a swindler, and now bedaubs with adulation everything about him, down to the very diamonds on his daughter's wedding shoes.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

Now that Europe has seen the "red spectre" laid once more, it may find a fresh occasion for disquiet in today's meeting of the Emperor WILLIAM and the Emperor ALEXANDER at Ems. No special reason can be alleged why Kings and Emperors may not, like other people, have a strictly private and friendly talk when the opportunity presents itself. The world has, however, become too well accustomed to the sinister results which trace their origin to such interviews, to be at all disposed to dismiss today's conference as a merely formal and personal kind of episode. The two men who are at this moment exchanging confidences at the pretty little watering-place which nestles amid the hills of Nassau, represent the ideas and the aspirations of the two greatest nations of the Old World. There is nothing in the destiny of either Russia or Germany which ought to make them disturbing forces to the general peace of the world. As Europe is at present constituted, it is, nevertheless, far from likely that either of them can pursue the course which history marks out for it, without being the cause of fresh bloodshed. As ELIHU BURRITT lately contended, a "manifest destiny"—geographical and commercial—drives Russia toward Constantinople. Let her approach to the Bosphorus be as guarded as the most cautious diplomacy can contrive, there is a point where she must defy existing treaties and appeal to the arbitrament of the sword. Let the extinction of Mohammedan rule in Europe be proven, however clearly, to be a vast service to civilization, it is almost impossible to imagine that England and Austria should ever become changed enough to stand by and see Russia possess herself of the "sick man's inheritance." Equally with her northern neighbor, Germany has a goal which can only be reached "across the brazen bridge of war." An United Germany is unquestionably one of the best guarantees we can have that the peace of Europe will not be wantonly disturbed. It is too strong to permit any nation to lift the sword without its leave. But it is also too strong to stop short of anything save a universal federation of Teutonic peoples, and this can hardly be the result of anything save a redistribution of geographical boundaries following a great European war.

It is curious enough to note how expansive are the possibilities of the great German idea. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of June 3 contained a very suggestive, albeit facetious and rational letter from "JOHN MICHAEL TRUTZ BAUMWOLL, Anglo-German politician of the future." The communication is suggested by the already celebrated squib, "The Battle of Dorking," and pursues the idea of a German invasion of England somewhat further than is done in that racy sketch. The German satirist draws a graphic picture of the social and political decadence of England, of her international impotence, and her need of strength and renovation. What was done by WILLIAM of Normandy, in the eleventh century, and WILLIAM of Orange in the seventeenth century, may, according to this exuberant German joker, be done by another foreign WILLIAM in the nineteenth century. With the most powerful fleet in the world, added to the most magnificent army, the German Emperor would then be the greatest potentate of history. France could be seized and partitioned, and, as Herr TRUTZ BAUMWOLL informs the Emperor, "Austria, humiliated and helpless, would withdraw from German soil; and your Majesty, master of the Continent, would then, like a new Charlemagne, be able to send your orders from Paris or Versailles if you should get tired of the fogs of London or the dust of Berlin." Stranger things have come to pass, thinks this daring speculator than, "the union of two great Germanic races under a single head, and our pride and satisfaction would be increased ten-fold if the German Empire were made to extend from the Danube to the Shannon, and embrace India and Australia in its ample folds." It is hardly likely that the conference of the Emperors will embrace anything so fantastic as this, yet to the national enthusiasts of Germany the satire is but half a jest, and its production helps to indicate the intermediate possibilities which Pan Germanism has undertaken to fulfill.

An Architectural Reform.

Mr. CHARLES READE is a gentleman for whose abilities we have almost as high a respect as he has himself. What he does not know he evidently deems not worth knowing, and this great truth he is at pains to impress upon the world with a vigor and vivacity of style which go far to carry conviction. Knowing that he is always exactly right, he can neither understand nor tolerate the presumptuous ignorance which disputes his conclusions. Opposition he receives with a certain wondering contempt, which is calculated to extort admiration, and the expression of which is equally captivating.

Mr. READE has lately been instructing his countrymen on the art of building dwelling-houses. What he says will apply to New-York as well as to London, and the defects he points out and the remedies he suggests may profitably be considered. The modern dwelling-house he finds to be a monument of blunders. Its plastered ceilings are wrong, its board floors are wrong. Its windows are casements when they should be simply glazed doors turning on hinges, and, like the doorways, square, when they should be arched. The conical roof is "an idiotic blunder," which weakens the house, obstructs the view, and robs poor people of their drying grounds, and, worst of all, the only means of access to the roof is "a miserable aperture scarcely big enough for a dog." Possibly some daring spirit may demur to the apparent inconsequence of some of Mr. READE'S conclusions. For instance, it is not easy for the uninspired to see how casements "fight against God Almighty and His laws," or the exact connection between revelation and glass doors with three hinges. But waiving these and certain other minor difficulties, Mr. READE'S objections are in the main well taken, and his proposed improvements equally sensible. Especially so is his suggestion for what he calls a "rational roof and universal fire-escape." He would have light iron staircases leading from the upper floors to a flat, metal-covered roof, through an iron-lined door, "which opens rationally on the rational roof." Thereon is to be a large water-tank, which may be used to flood the house in case of fire. Around the roof is to be an iron railing, surmounted by spikes. This, gayly painted and gilded, "would mightily improve our gloomy street." Between every two houses is to be a partition gate with two locks and keys, and a bell to summon the next-door neighbor in an emergency. Many advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. Not the least of these, next to its great utility as a fire-escape, is the use of the "rational roof" for what Mr. READE poetically calls "in Summer heats a blest retreat." A little ingenuity and taste, the addition of a few flower-pots and trailing vines, an arbor, perhaps, or, as our architectural novelist suggests, an awning, would convert the roof into a miniature hanging garden, pleasant and breezy enough in the long Midsummer evenings.

There is no doubt that in this matter of dwelling-houses modern builders show oftentimes unaccountable stupidity, not to mention lack of taste. Mr. RUSKIN pointed out long ago, with his usual fervor, the æsthetic defects of our domestic architecture. A moderate regard for the requirements of art would, without at all enhancing the cost, greatly add to the exterior and interior attractiveness of our houses. An arched window would cost no more than a square one, while it would be infinitely more pleasing to the eye. The same principle applies in the construction of rooms. But our builders seem to have no conception of any but the straight line, and hence in our streets and interiors we find a rigid formalism and monotony of style which to a cultivated taste becomes really depressing. Indeed, it may be said without exaggeration to have even a more lasting and pernicious effect on the culture and genius of our people. Mr. RUSKIN has found a vigorous coadjutor in Mr. READE. It will be indeed wonderful if between them they shall not be able to work some amelioration of our present architectural barrenness.

Threatened Insubordination at West Point.

The promulgation by the Secretary of War of the proceedings of the Court-martial which tried Mr. SMITH, the colored cadet, finally disposes of his case, and will, it is to be hoped, be the last general order in which his name appears, until he graduates an officer of the army. His sentence of dismissal having been commuted, Cadet SMITH will commence with the new Fourth Class, in July, with as good opportunities as any other member, and will also enjoy the sympathy and companionship of NAPIER, another member of his race, who has recently passed the requisite examinations, mental and physical, and has been admitted to the Military Academy. The appointment of this second colored cadet will make the academic course of each more easy, since, in case of any fancied injury or affront, they can consult together, as boys do, and are, on that account, more likely to act wisely than either would alone.

The chief cause of trouble at West Point during the past year, has not been in any way connected with the presence of a colored boy in the ranks, but because of a breach of soldierly honor on the part of two white members of the corps. Two *plebes* deliberately lied to one of their officers, and for this offense they were expelled by the First Class, without any color of authority other than that by which a mob hangs a horse thief out West. Congress intended to punish this unwarranted action by expelling the entire class, but having gone about the matter in an illegal way, their action proved nugatory. As BAIRD and FLECKINGER, the expelled cadets, are to re-enter the Academy in July, it is reported that the cadets of the older classes propose to confirm the unwarranted action of the present graduating class, by holding no intercourse with these two offenders, except such as may be necessary in the discharge of their official duty. Such a course as this will be regarded as a denial of the power of the Executive to reverse or set aside the decision of an illegal Court of cadets, and would be equivalent to arrogating for such a body greater powers than are vested in a regularly-constituted General Court-martial of officers of the most exalted rank. Notwithstanding the distinguished services which graduates of West Point rendered the country during the rebellion, the Academy itself is not, and never is likely to be, a popular institution. Insubordinate conduct like this, would therefore give its enemies so good ground for attacking it that they might be successful, as they have often claimed they would be, in accomplishing its abolition. It is not alleged that the offending cadets have committed more than a single offense, and, although they have never been legally convicted of it, their fellows propose for no other reason to ostracise them forever. As Senator CARPENTER intimated in his address to the graduates, it is not to be expected that Congress will allow a body of boys to override their decision and that of the President. Even those who were inclined to palliate the original offense of the cadets, on account of the purity of the motive which prompted it, would not uphold them in further resistance to authority, and it would, therefore, be sheer fool-hardiness in these embryo soldiers thus to exasperate the enemies and alienate the friends of our National Military School. We trust, therefore, that this report that the cadets intend to cut Messrs. BAIRD and FLECKINGER is untrue, and that when these young gentlemen again arrive at the Point they will find their former comrades ready to forget and forgive the past. The unpleasant complications which have arisen from the illegal treatment of this case should teach the cadets the evil effects of trying to take matters in their own hands. Officers are in charge to take cognizance of breaches of discipline, and Court-martials to administer justice in such cases, so that the cadets will do well in future to eave all offenses and offenders to be dealt with according to law by the proper authorities.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. ELY, counsel for one of the City railroad companies, suggests in another column that the Press has misled the public in regard to the great profit of City railroads. The public belief undoubtedly is that the railway companies make money. The Press is responsible for that belief, inasmuch as it has circulated the facts on which it is based, and, in some cases, drawn the obvious inference from them. The companies themselves have done a great deal to foster the opinion by making "railroad legislation" at Albany notoriously a very corrupt feature of each year's session. If the present companies are not making money, there is a very unaccountable expenditure of funds every year to obtain or prevent a chance of competing with them. If Mr. ELY would give us a bona-fide statement of the value of the unwatered stock of the various railway companies, the price, say, at which stock can be bought today, he would throw more light on the question of the companies' profits than by the somewhat vague propositions he submits.

The *World* says that "the New-York Democracy have been for more than a year openly calling all men, West, South and East, to the platform of a progressive Democracy." If they have, their "call" must have been as ineffectual as *Hotspur* suggested that *Glendower's* appeal to the spirits might be. We don't know exactly what the *World* means by "the platform of progressive Democracy," but we do know that in May, 1870, the New-York Democracy met in convention at Rochester, and nominated a Judge of the Court of Appeals on the express ground, avowed at the time, that he was a politician, and would use his best endeavors, as Judge, to nullify what RICHARD O'GORMAN, the spokesman of Tammany on that occasion, stigmatized as the "so-called amendments to the Constitution."

The conflicting accounts that have been published of the terrible tragedy in West Eleventh-street on Sunday, indicate a studied attempt on the part of those who ought to know something about the facts either to falsify, misrepresent, or conceal them. It is therefore the duty of the Coroner, however disagreeable the task, to institute a searching investigation into all circumstances which may tend to throw light upon the affair, both anterior and subsequent to the time the tragedy is supposed to have taken place. The line of examination adopted at yesterday's inquiry was hardly such as to induce the belief that the matter is to be so thoroughly sifted as it ought to be.

Exactly what will be the result of the absurd attitude of the Pope toward the Italian Government at Rome, has been and is a matter of some doubt to ordinary critics. We are happy to announce that the *World* has come to their rescue and furnishes the following solution, in one of its happiest specimens of mingled *a priori* and *a posteriori* reasoning.

"If one may judge of things to come by the light of things that have been, one would be more inclined to anticipate a congestion of power about the head of the Church than a deliquescence of the Papal authority from the concentration in one city of the Italian monarchy and of the Catholic Pontificate."

This is the sort of thing which makes the *World* the object at once of the envy and despair of illiterate Democratic editors. Nothing but a "congestion" of harmless ideas about their heads, and a "deliquescence" of all common skill of expression, could ever enable them distantly to approach it.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* takes exception to the criticism of the TIMES on local taxation in Brooklyn. It does not, because it cannot, dispute the accuracy of our figures or our inferences, but it thinks we have "belittled" the work of reform in that city, and plumes itself on its share in reducing taxation this year. We have stated the simple truth in regard to Brooklyn taxation, and have exposed some of the pretenses to reform and reduction which were false. Doubtless this is "belittling," but that is not our fault. As to the *Eagle's* share in the reduction of taxation, that is unquestioned. It is, in fact, a matter of record. The reduction amounts to $4,000, and was accomplished by means of an Investigating Committee, which compelled the journal in question to deduct that sum from its stationery bills. We have no desire to rob the *Eagle* of the credit of this. Indeed, we desire the public to remember it whenever the *Eagle* puts in its claim as a reformer.

CANADA.

More Talk About the Washington Treaty—The Fishery Question—Mining Affairs—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

The principal topic of discussion here is the now famous Treaty of Washington, by which the pending difficulties between Great Britain, Canada and the United States are to be settled. As might naturally be supposed, the people of this country feel the greatest interest in that portion of the treaty which most affects themselves, and were the views so strongly expressed in certain quarters to be taken as an indication of the general opinion on the questions in dispute, it would certainly be unfavorable to the treaty as it stands. Fortunately, however, this is not the case, and it is sufficiently apparent that public sentiment, which at first set in toward an almost universal condemnation of the terms proposed, is rapidly changing. It is but too true that as there were no party questions open to discussion, it was found necessary to seize upon this treaty with the view of arousing a political sensation. Instead of succeeding in causing a feeling of indignation on the subject, the pertinacity with which some of our public men assail the treaty and proclaim Canadian degradation in connection with it, disgust has followed, and men of all parties assert that the position of the assailants is truly humiliating, when it is seen that they boldly ignore their former professions of loyalty and attachment to Britain, while they denounce the Imperial authorities and charge them with a desire to sacrifice the rights of the people of these Colonies. In declaring that our best interests have been sacrificed, and that no equivalent has been given for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, or the so-called surrender of Canadian rights in the fisheries, the opponents of the treaty seem to have forgotten that the Government and Legislature, some years since, extended a general invitation to foreign shipping, but particularly that of the United States, to use our inland waters, with the view, of course, of drawing the carrying trade of the lakes down to the St. Lawrence. So desirous was our Government at that time of securing business for the canals, that they made concessions in favor of American shipping, which gave offense at first, but ultimately were heartily approved of by all, who saw that it was a point gained to obtain an increase of business to the river and canals. It is argued that the freedom of the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence should not have been conceded on any terms short of the restoration of reciprocity. The public were deluded by our public men with the notion that there could be no settlement of our disputes with the United States without a return to reciprocal trade. All sorts of predictions were hazarded on that supposition, and now that they have been falsified the opponents of the treaty seek revenge in abusing England, and boast that "the Yankees have been too smart for the British Commissioners." There is a wonderful amount of nonsense talked over the treaty, but the Dominion Premier comes in for a heavy share of denunciation at the same time, being accused of a total disregard of the rights of Canada in signing what all really sensible people must see is the only means of arranging the existing differences. The objections raised have not been confined to the political opponents of the Government, but many Ministerial supporters have uttered protests and called upon the Cabinet to refuse ratification. The eyes of most of them, however, have been opened to the true position of affairs, and they will not be parties to the promulgation of mistaken views on the treaty. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the object of getting up the present excitement is to create capital for the next elections; indeed, some of the orators of the day who are making it their business to assail the treaty, do not hesitate to say that the design is to hurl the men now in office from power. Somewhat mild at the beginning in their objections, they have become perfectly frantic, and they are not likely to stop short of uttering the rankest treason. The fishery question appears to be the least understood here, and the arrangement proposed greatly undervalued. The admission by Canadian fishermen into the United States market is not so fully appreciated as it should be; it is not looked upon as a boon, as it certainly will prove, and confer an advantage that could not have been expected. The value of our fresh water fisheries will be greatly enhanced by the treaty, especially now that the fishing on the north shore of Lake Superior has become so important. Every year the lake fishing, now that it is under strict supervision, is growing more valuable, and in the course of a few years the fresh water fishermen of Canada may have cause to thank the framers of the Treaty of Washington for the wise provisions it contains respecting the free admission of our fish into the markets of the United States. The very best effect has been produced on the public mind by the announcement that everything done by the British Commissioners was in accordance with instructions from the Imperial Government, and it is believed that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD will now consider himself at liberty to speak out, as it is understood he intends doing in this city shortly. The two opposition leaders have been attending political demonstrations throughout the country for the past few weeks, at all of which they have made the treaty their great theme. It becomes necessary, therefore, that the Premier should have an opportunity of replying to their statements, and that, it appears, he intends to do, and a public meeting will be called for the purpose.

Mining on the north shore of Lake Superior is coming into prominence, and quite an excitement has been caused by recent discoveries of rich silver mines. It is only of late years that mining in Canada has had any importance attached to it. Copper was found many years ago on Lake Superior, but the lack of enterprise caused the mines to be neglected, with the exception of Bruce mines, which have been and still are worked by an English Company. The discovery of silver ore at Fort William was expected to give an impetus to mining, and it did do so for a time, but the working of the mines was so hampered with restrictions imposed by the Government that operations were greatly retarded, and for a considerable space really nothing was done. Earnest representations, however, had the desired effect, and the restrictions were accordingly removed. Still those who were most interested appear to have been afraid to venture much, and, as a consequence, they were induced to sell out. The Montreal Company, who held the chief interest in the mining district, has done much to develop the mineral wealth of the Thunder Bay region, but unhappily they did not realize the anticipations they had formed, and, as a consequence, they disposed of every thing to an American company for the trifling sum of $250,000. Silver Isle, in Thunder Bay, forms part of the property. Three years ago it was known to contain the richest vein of silver ever seen, and subsequent examinations have shown that it is unquestionably the most valuable mineral discovery ever made in this country. The new Company worked the mine all last Winter, and have already shipped this year well nigh one thousand barrels of ore. It is not flattering to Canadian enterprise that an American company should have stepped in to realize a fortune, as they shortly will do out of the silver mining near Fort William. Not only are the mines at Silver Islet worked to an advantage, but others will soon be in successful operation. At McKellar's Island, Black Bay and Michicopotea further discoveries have been made, and crowds are flocking thither in the expectation of securing riches. There can be little, if any, doubt that the whole range of the high ridge which skirts the north shore of the great lake is rich with ores of various kinds, but particularly silver, copper and lead; and there ought to be spirit enough among our own people to look after—but what is the consequence? Why, several parties of Americans are now scouring the north shore, and making a thorough exploration, which might have been done years ago. It is known that prospecting parties recently left Sault Ste. Marie on a tour of exploration, and it is beyond question that they will succeed in making quite as great discoveries as have already been made; they are certain to be rewarded with such a show of the precious metals as has never before been made. The exploration might begin at Bruce mines, and be continued to Fort William, but the abundance of ore of various kinds will prevent a complete survey, and no one need be surprised to hear that the yield of even a portion of the range will be very great.

The experiment agreed to in the last session of the Ontario Legislature, by voting $20,000 to be expended in clearing a portion of certain lots of land in Muskoka for settlement, is about to be tried. A few acres of each lot will be cleared and a log-house will be erected, the Government taking a lien on the same for the improvements made. The township of Ryerson, said to be the best in the Muskoka district, has been selected for the experiment, and one hundred lots will be prepared, that is, a few acres of each will be cleared and a house erected ready for the reception of intending settlers. In this way much can be done to alleviate the hardships generally entailed upon new comers who know nothing about hewing out homes in the wilderness. The experiment is almost certain to succeed, if it is carried out on an extensive scale, as it probably will be ere long. The Government have been tardy in commencing work that ought to have been finished before this, and, as a consequence, there will not be sufficient homes provided for the applicants, who must necessarily be numerous. Thus far the emigration of the season has been large, and a fair proportion of those arriving remain in the country.

It is to be feared that harm has been done by the highly-colored representations of parties interested in the settlement of the new province of Manitoba. Few will doubt that there is much fine territory west of Fort Garry, but the distance to it is so great that the want of timber is sensibly felt; and as all the building material must be carried a great way, it is consequently so enormously high that buildings cannot be put up fast enough to meet the demand for them. Large numbers of persons are flocking into the province on the strength of the glowing accounts they hear of the fertility of the soil; but, although they may manage to get through the Summer, they are certain to be houseless in Winter. The want of timber is the great drawback to Manitoba, and it cannot, therefore, be rapidly settled without exposing the settlers to untold hardships. It is more than probable that the large quantities of goods sent forward from this province will cause heavy losses. A population of twelve thousand cannot need such a great deal in the way of supplies, yet liquors and groceries have been sent sufficient to serve double that number of people. There is some doubt as to propriety of providing stocks to last for many years to come, and the merchants will perceive it to be to their advantage not to encourage the means adopted to supply Manitoba with goods that are really not required.

Overcrowded Cars—Another Raid—A Blockade of Three Hours.

Owing to the firm stand made by the staff of Mr. BERGH'S Society, on Saturday evening, in stopping the overcrowded cars on the "green" or cross-town line, and compelling the conductors to reduce their human freights, the Company on Monday morning sent down four horses to several cars to bring over the numerous working men and mechanics from the Grand-street Ferry. On Sunday evening notice was sent up to the depot that officers of the Society would be detailed to stop all overloaded cars, unless extra teams were hitched on. The Company, however, were wise and acceded to the reasonable request in the morning. Last evening the humanitarians were again on the track from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-street. Here all the work of Saturday had to be done over again. The cars came across town with 100 passengers and upward apiece. The first car was No. 6, stopped at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Seven other cars soon followed, all equally packed, with only two poor horses to each. Messengers were sent to the depot stating that Mr. BERGH had again blocked the road. Eventually the whole line was blocked. A squad of Police, from the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, came to the help of Mr. BERGH'S men. From 6 o'clock until nearly 9 the traffic was stopped. By this time the passengers had got tired of waiting, and large numbers had left the cars. Capt. BERGEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came to the spot, and after a great deal of difficulty and talk between passengers, drivers, conductors and the officers the blockade was raised. The dose will be repeated every day, Mr. BERGH'S officers say, until the Company make better arrangements for the better accommodation of their passengers and take more care of their horse-flesh.

It having been reported to the Society that great abuse of horse-flesh takes place on the occasion of picnics, along the Third-avenue and other lines, officers will be detailed on such occasions, and all the cars with over fifty or sixty passengers will be detained until extra cars and horses are supplied. One complainant reported that he had known 150 passengers to start from Harlem in one car, with only one pair of jaded horses.

Another "Accident" on the Erie Railroad—Seven Cars Demolished.

A westward-bound freight train belonging to the Erie Railway Company ran off the track a short distance this side of the Bergen Tunnel at 7:40 P. M. yesterday. Happily no one was injured, though seven of the cars were wrecked. Travel on the Erie and the Morris and Essex Roads was delayed until 10½ P. M., at which time the wreck was removed, the track temporarily repaired and the trains ran as usual. The accident is stated to be the result of the cars jumping a frog. The cause of the cars jumping off at the frog is said by some to have been a defective wheel. The Erie rolling stock is notoriously in bad condition at present, and it seems almost miraculous that accidents to freight-trains especially are not more frequent. Had the casualty happened to a passenger-train in this particular spot, another list of Erie's victims might have awakened the indignation of the readers of this morning's TIMES.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Grand Council—Origin of the Federative Movement—Characteristic Delays—Interesting Ceremonies of Reception—A Hungry Indian—A Red Man's Speech.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OKMULGEE, Indian Territory, Friday, June 9, 1871.

In my letter of Tuesday I promised in my next to give a report of the proceedings of the General Council. The main business to be transacted at this session is the provisional adoption of the constitution prepared at the December session, to provide for a form of federative government for all the tribes living in the Indian Territory. On adjourning last December, on the completion of this work, it was made the duty of "the Secretary of the General Council to transmit a duly authenticated copy of this constitution to the executive authority of each nation represented in the General Council, and to ask the acceptance and ratification of the same by the councils or people of the respective nations." An interval of six months was afforded to admit of the nations expressing their will upon the Constitution. But now when the General Council comes together again, it finds that, with the exception of the Creek nation, no action has been taken in the matter. The Cherokees have done nothing because the package mailed by the Secretary of the General Council to the Head Chief (or Governor) of that nation, had been abstracted from the mail, and only came to hand ten days before the meeting of the General Council. The Chickasaws have deferred the consideration of it until after their Assembly shall meet in August next. The Seminoles from an objection to the proposed basis of senatorial election, have indefinitely postponed acting upon it, and the small tribes have done nothing. Thus the General Council now meets to find itself in the same position it was last December, and as the large majority of delegates are desirous that some form of Government may be perfected, it was proposed in caucus by the more intelligent of them to adopt the constitution provisionally, and inaugurate a General Government to be confirmed or rejected by the national councils, when they hold their regular sessions. The mail facilities at this place are only weekly, and as the mail leaves early to-morrow, I have delayed writing this letter till this evening, as I was desirous to report some action upon this important matter. But five days of the session have passed, and the only approach to its consideration is the appointment of a committee of seven to devise some method in order to inaugurate as speedily as possible the form of Government provided for in the Constitution. This Committee made a lengthy report this afternoon, which was twice read and interpreted. But the consideration of it is deferred till to-morrow, when an animated and important debate will undoubtedly ensue.

Let me explain to your readers the manner of interpreting. In this General Council there are a number of delegates who speak English with the utmost fluency and purity, and there are also many who understand only their own Indian tongue. Delegations, where one or more of the members do not understand the proceeding, are provided with an interpreter each, and all verbal and written business has to be spoken or readby piece-meal, so that the interpreters may render it into their native tongues. There are, perhaps, six interpreters, each seated in the midst of his delegation, and after an orator has delivered himself of a period, or the Secretary has read a clause of a resolution, a confused murmuring breaks out all over the hall, which has a similar sound to the responses in the Episcopal liturgy. As I wish to give some connected report of the proceedings of this Council, I will defer entering upon that subject until after hearing to-morrow's debate, believing that I can afford your readers more pleasure at this time in describing the ceremonial of an Indian reception which was enacted in the Council chamber this morning.

As Superintendent HOAG (the presiding officer of the Council) and your correspondent were about to leave our room this morning, to take our seats at the Council table, Major VOSE, of this place, informed Mr. HOAG that some newly-arrived visitors from the Wichita agency, consisting of Wacco, Wichita, Caddo, Ke-chi and T-o-ni Chiefs, wished to confer with him. They were instantly invited into the apartment. Six Chieftians and an interpreter grotesquely attired entered. The Wacco Chief, whose name my orthography is not equal to, first entered, wearing a field-officer's faded coat with a second-lieutenant's shoulder-straps, and carrying a tomahawk in his hand. All wore blankets and breech-cloths, their faces were besmeared with war paint, and their ears ornamented with pendants, some more than a foot long. When all were in the room, the Superintendent shook hands with the whole party in solemn silence, and arranged seats for five. Our supply of chairs would go no further. The two left without seats squatted on their hams against the wall. The talk then commenced.

SUPERINTENDENT, (to the interpreter)—Tell these chiefs that I am about to attend the Great Council of their civilized brethren, and wish them to be present at our talk. I am very pleased to see them, and am ready to hear what my red brethren have to say.

A long guttural monologue from the interpreter made these sentiments known to the warriors, which was responded to by approving grunts. The gentleman with the tomahawk then utter a confused noise, to which the interpreter gave intelligible expression by saying:

He says he wants beef—he is hungry. They give him bacon, and he can't eat it.

The Superintendent inquired of Major VOSE if any beef had been killed in the village that morning, and was answered in the affirmative. Mr. HOAG then informed the party that he would see that provision was made for them. He further inquired whether any of the party had been appointed delegates to the Council, but no one could tell whether he held such an appointment or not, so the Superintendent with a neat little speech dismissed the party.

The General Council was opened at 9; prayer was made by the Indian chaplain and the roll called. Before any business was introduced, a Choctaw delegate named FOLSOM, reported to the chair that representatives from a number of tribes at the Wichita agency were here on invitation from the Council, and he moved that they be invited to seats. It was customary with those tribes, he explained, to be received, tribe by tribe, with a formal hand-shaking, and with a general smoking of the pipe of peace. He, therefore, moved further that a short recess be taken to admit of the performance of this ceremonial. The motion was adopted. Here a little difficulty arose about the conduct of the reception, as no one in the Council was acquainted with the precise etiquette to be observed. One delegate suggested that the Osages—who had not entered the Chamber yet—should be sent for to conduct the ceremonies, but it was at length decided that a Reception Committee of three be appointed to consult the interpreter, and arrange a plan of proceeding. Two Choctaw delegates, and OK-TAR-HAR-SARS-HARJO, a Creek delegate, were appointed on the Committee.

A massive pipe, or calumet, and tobacco were produced, and the seedy-looking visitors placed in a row on the east side of the hall. Benches were then arranged on the opposite side of the President to accommodate the members of the Council, this being *en règle*. All present arose, and the visitors were informed through their interpreter that the Council was about to receive them with the ceremonies practiced among their tribes. All their civilized red brothers would shake hands with them, and then smoke the pipe of peace together.

The reception commenced by first introducing the Creek delegation, each member passing along and shaking hands with the solemnity observable at a funeral. This was a breach of etiquette to the Cherokees, who on all occasions claim precedence, and OK-TAR-HAR-SARS-HARJO was afterward taken to task for it. One delegation after another extended the right hand of fellowship to their wild brethren, and the hand-shaking that prevailed would have done credit to a Presidential levee. The mode practiced is for the person received to grasp his host by the right hand, and with his left to seize the muscle of the latter's left arm. Holding him at arm's length, a downward movement of both hands is made, and the pledge of friendship is given.

The five nations having shaken hands and resumed their seats, KEOKUK and his son (Sac and Fox) came next in turn; and here a hitch ensued, the Osages refusing to come up. After an awkward interval of ten minutes, during which the Waco and his friends sat down, the Superintendent went to them to interpose his good offices. A young Choctaw whispered in my ear, "The Osages have got their backs up;" and, from the stolid impassibility with which they listened to the Superintendent's counsel, I judged that something had ruffled them. In arranging for the reception ceremonies, the Osage delegation had been requested to change their seats, to make room for the new visitors. They had complied, but it was supposed to have touched their sense of dignity. A consultation was held among them after the Superintendent left, and, to the relief of all, the magnificent Osage delegation came up and shook hands with their poor friends.

Hand-shaking over, the pipe of peace was filled by Delegate FOLSOM, who proceeded to the Waco Chief, and having, with imposing solemnity, taken two or three whiffs himself, he then handed the mouth-piece to the latter. The pipe passed along the whole line of visitors, and was then carried to the first row of delegates, down which it slowly proceeded, and then returned up the second line. The bowl was immense, reminding me of a coborn mortar I used to practice on during the war, but it had to be twice refilled to go all around.

Speech-making was next in order, our experienced and sagacious friend, OK-TAR-HAR-SARS-HARJO, a very Nestor among the Creeks, undertaking the delivery of the welcoming address. The services of two interpreters were brought into requisition—one to translate Creek into English, and the second to turn English into Waco. Here is the substance of the address:

"We welcome you to the Grand Council of your civilized red brothers. The Indians you see here long years ago lived a great way east of here. They have not assumed the habits of the White man, and live in homes, and cultivate farms. It was the will of the Almighty that all should live together in this country. Before the white man's war, we used to see each other frequently, but now years pass along without our meetings. In former times the different tribes would get together, and the old men talk to each other, but this is done no longer.

Our white brother extended to us the hand of peace, and we followed in his path and now are here. But your tribes, until lately, have been wandering on the plains. The white man made a treaty and has given the civilized Indians a large country to live in. We want you to come and take up homes with us. The privileges we have received are good, and we want you to come and share them. The Government of the United States has taken from the five nations half their lands. The Government says that our red brothers living west and north must give up their lands there and come into this Territory, where vacant lands will be given them. In old times the Indians used to steal horses and kill white people, but this never did them any good. Now they must learn to live in peace, and produce their own food and horses. The Government at Washington has advised our brothers to give up their bad ways, and do as the Muskokees (Creeks) are doing. If they will do this they will be well treated. I am speaking to my brethren from the Wichita Agency, and also to all those tribes on the plains; all must leave their wandering life, and take up homes in the Territory, and this talk is not only good for the men, but it is good for the wives and for the little children, and for the generations to come after. I wish my brothers to speak kind words to you while here, and all to love each other; so that when you go home you may carry away kind feelings. When you move on to this land given to you by the United States the Government will protect you here, and you can bring up your children in safety. Formerly tribes would fight each other and eat one another up, but now they see the evil of such ways and the Government has interfered to prevent it. In old time you had a large country to range in and could live such a life; there was plenty of game and this supported you. My people used to own a large extent of land, but it is now gone, and we are content to live on small farms. By following these old habits, we could never gain strength or gain in numbers. Our Great Father's talk is good—to follow the white man, and induce our brothers to do the same. When a man sees a very large object he knows he can't lift it; and, when we see all these thousands of white people filling up the whole country, we know we can't drive them away. Our Great Father at Washington loves all the Indians; he has given them this country to live in, and wants them to be happy here. He wants to have them live in peace with white men, and will see that the white men do not injure them. Our visitors have been received with all kindness by this Great Council, although not with all the ceremonies they are used to receive, and all this kind talk is intended for all our visitors. The Osages were received in the same way when they first came among us, and if our visitors will take up land with us and go to work, in a few years they will find all this talk prove true."

This sensible address was at first listened to by these wild men with the most absorbed attention, the impassibility of the Indian being forgotten in the surpassing interest of the sentiments addressed to them, frequent and emphatic grunts from several of the chiefs expressing their approval of what they heard. But our cordial friend, OK-TAR-HAR-SARS-HARJO, in his desire to produce a lasting impression for good upon his besmeared neophytes, spun out his wise counsel so intolerably long, that it grew tedious, and as a gentle hint that they had been advised enough, three of his little children in the faith got up and left. But OK-TAR-HAR-SARS-HARJO was not weary in well doing. He continued his reception speech through two mortal hours, until there was some danger of the Waco chief and his friends springing up and whacking their guide, philosopher and friend, as an intolerable bore.

The Creek orator having taken his seat, the Superintendent rose to assure his red friends that the words they had just heard were true words. He would now talk a little about their Great Father. Their Great Father had bought of the Cherokees, the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, the western half of their land. The Great Father was their true friend; he wanted them and their brothers on the plains to come into the Territory and have comfortable homes, as their civilized brothers had. Their Great Father wanted them to do this because by hunting the buffalo they would never grow rich, or wise, or powerful. If they would follow in the path of their brethren, they could have warm, dry homes, where their wives and their children, and their sick ones, could be made comfortable. While they continued to steal and kill the whites their Great Father gave them up to the white soldiers, and while they were in the hands of the soldiers their friends here could not help them. If, on the contrary, they would come here to take up their homes, their red brethren could assist and instruct them, and their Great Father would give them tools to build their houses, and seed to raise their food, and build schools where their children could be instructed. On the formal announcement that the talk was over, an emphatic grunt of relief escaped from all, and the reception came to an end.

INDIAN.

Debt of the State of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Republican, June 14.

State Auditor JAMES GRAHAM has prepared an official statement of the debts and liabilities of the State of Louisiana on the 1st of June, 1871.

The outstanding bonds of the State amount to $19,188,300. The total bonded debt for which the State is contingently liable amounts to $6,573,683 33. Total bonded debt outstanding and contingent, $25,761,983 33. The miscellaneous debts of the State amount to $3,187,490 58, thus swelling the total debt for which the State is absolutely and contingently liable to $28,949,473 91. There remain bonds of the State, not yet issued, but authorized by acts of the General Assembly granting State aid to various corporations, to the amount of $12,245,000, making the total bonded and miscellaneous debts of the State and bonds or aid granted by the General Assembly, &c., $41,199,473 91.

This is a recapitulation:

Outstanding State bonds	$19,188,300 00
Bonds for which the State is contingently liable	6,573,683 33
Miscellaneous debts	3,187,490 58
Bonds or aid granted by the General Assembly prior to 1871	12,245,000 00
Total	$41,194,473 91

In the list of obligations yet to be issued, as provided for by legislative enactments, is the amount of $100,000 in bonds to establish the Charity Hospital at Shreveport, and obligation to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the stock of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West. The State will not issue these obligations while Gov. WARMOTH is at the head of the State Administration.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool on June 8 and Queenstown June 9, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those gotten by the *Hermann*.

PARISIAN AFFAIRS.

Inner History of the Fall of the City—A Faithful Official and his Good Work.

Paris (June 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The papers have related how a M. Clement, whose name was afterwards found to be DURANEL, let the army into Auteuil by the St. Cloud Gate. Without, however, being altogether incorrect, the account of it is not complete, and does not fully explain the events which preceded and followed the honorable action of this brave citizen.

M. DURANEL was overseer of roads and bridges in the service of M. ALPHAND, chief engineer of the works for the embellishment of the town, and under this name has for a long time been in charge of the works about Auteuil and Passy. M. DURANEL, who was formerly a non-commissioned officer of marines, is a man of rare energy. Instead of allowing himself to be carried away by the stream of emigration, he never left off communicating with his chief, who was at Versailles. Being gifted with superior talents, he was able to commit to memory the fortifications erected by the insurgents, made plans of them and took them to M. ALPHAND, who submitted them to the Chief of the Executive Power. He went on with this till the works being sufficiently advanced, he felt that the hour had come when it would be possible to do more active service. When the time seemed near he was put in direct communication with the military authorities, and more especially with Gen. DOUAI, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Corps, which was encamped at Villeneuve l'Etang and Marne, and was to enter Paris by Passy and Auteuil. After several attempts, DURANEL signaled that the ramparts were abandoned, and that the confusion in the army of the Party of Disorder was growing. The more and more energetic leaders who succeeded each other in the command did not long leave this part of the *enceinte* undefended; but when the batteries of Montretout had destroyed all the houses which skirt the ramparts at the back, and the St. Cloud Gate was in ruins, its defense had become impracticable. It had been almost abandoned for two days, and the Federal soldiers had taken up their position at the foot of the heights of Passy, when M. ALPHANT'S bold assistant saw that all the defenders of the Commune had disappeared on that side, or, at least, that their numbers were insignificant. This was on Sunday, the 21st of May. At any cost it was necessary to inform the commander of the Fourth Corps that was the state of affairs. M. DURANEL could only get at the General by going through St. Denis; so he started for the Chemin de Fer du Nord. It was about 3 in the afternoon. Thinking over the precious time he was losing while going this roundabout way, he was seized with fear lest the Communists should reoccupy the ramparts. He ordered the carriage to turn round, and alighted as near as possible to the St. Cloud Gate. He was intimately acquainted with all this part of Paris, and was able to avoid the posts of the insurgents, and evade the vigilance of the citizens placed in the houses. The brave citizen got as far as the rampart, where the shells from Montretout were falling ceaselessly. Leaving the carriage, he mounted the salient angle of the bastion, waving his white handkerchief. About fifty yards from the glacis, lying flat on their faces, concealed in the grass, were thirty sailors, commanded by Commander TREVES. They had their orders and were permanently established there, ready at any moment to avail themselves of an opportunity. The officer, DURANEL was telling him; he raised his head carefully. A voice called out, "There is no one left, come on quickly." The officer, fearing some new treachery, answered, "Come on yourself." DURANEL immediately ran to the gate. The bridges were broken down, and to pass appeared impossible. Making use, however, of some fragments of beams, planks, timber, he crossed the ditch. He informed the officer of the state of affairs, but the latter, still on his guard, had him conducted under a close escort to Gen. DOUAI, who had received notice by telegraph, and had set out, soon followed by BERTRAUT'S and L'HERILLIER'S divisions.

The meeting between DURANEL and the General was at first hilarious. Whatever confidence Gen. DOUAI may have had in M. ALPHAND'S brave assistant, he warned him that if his troops met with a serious resistance in their entry he would blow his brains out. In the meantime 600 men had been hastily got together. Thirty sailors marched in front; a body of sappers had hurriedly placed planks across the ditch. BERTAUT'S division followed immediately. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. The Federal post fled, firing the muskets, and some weak battalions advanced to resist; but the movement had been so sudden that they were surrounded or dispersed and at 7 o'clock the two first divisions already held Upper and Lower Passy, threatening the Trocadéro. If this position could be gained the insurrection was crushed. It was to be feared that, the alarm being given, considerable forces would be met there. It was necessary to make sure. DURANEL again undertook this perilous mission. He made his way secretly to the little streets to the terraces, and returned immediately to say that the troops might advance. As before, Gen. DOUAI warned him that he would blow his brains out if compelled to retreat. DURANEL did not hesitate, although the Commune might have rallied and returned to the attack during the march. He was ready to give his life for the good of the city. An hour later the Fourth Corps occupied the terraces which command the Trocadéro, and established themselves strongly, ready the next day to take the Arc de l'Etoile, the Parc Monceau, the Faubourg St. Honoré and the St. Lazare Railway Station. They had surprised the insurgents in the houses and behind their barricades, without the latter being able to do any material harm to the troops.

There is no doubt that the army would have entered Paris easily without DURANEL'S courageous act, but it would have entered after a breach had been made, two or three days later. It is impossible to calculate what disasters three days of delay might have entailed on the city of Paris. Now that it is known what preparations had been made for setting fire to whole districts and all the public buildings, one trembles to think that one shot from an insurgent might have stopped the non-commissioned officer before he had reached the gate by which the first troops of Versailles were to enter Paris. These details, which rectify and complete those which have been already published, will be useful for the purposes of history.

MODERN REVOLUTION.

Archbishop Manning on the Republics of the Day.

Archbishop MANNING had delivered a lecture at the Hanover-square Rooms to the young men of the Catholic Association on "Modern Revolution." The Archbishop began by saying that he wished to distinguish between revolution as it was formerly known, and as it would be, as he thought, known hereafter. Some of the Communists had quoted the Lord Jesus as the first Communist, and had parodied the Christian truths. There were numberless instances to show that in the early ages Christianity was destroying the greatest of all bondages save that of sin—namely, the slavery of one man under another. The perpetual cuckoo cry of liberty, equality and fraternity had become the most profane parody on things sacred. Through the long history of Europe we had had perpetual revolutions, but these were in general changes of the persons governing. There were some other changes—namely, of the form of Government; but there were through all the recognition of some paramount authority as necessary for the existence of human society. But now the recognition of this authority had become fainter and fainter, until the authority of the mass, counted by the number of heads, was now set forth as the only true form. He was not going to argue that democracy was impossible for humanity, but monarchy had shown that it was the form best calculated to promote the happiness, the progress, and the freedom of man. There had been successful Republics in the Middle Ages, but they were Christian and they were Catholic. Modern Republics, as bodies, were without faith. Religion must be excluded, and in eliminating this they also eliminated Christian morality. Atheism, materialism, and a negation of all religion was the commencement of the programme of the Commune. The Archbishop read descriptions of the Commune from the pens of Mr. F. HARRISON and MAZZINI, the latter writer declaring that a forgetfulness of God must destroy France and produce in her land a constant recurrence of civil war. After reading some important extracts, Archbishop MANNING concluded by saying that we had heard of liberty, fraternity and equality, and these were to be found in households as well as in society, but nothing was said of authority or of obedience, which were also to be found in households, and without which neither they nor society could exist. In the principles of '89 he could not find a trace of duty to God. The Apostle had given the true theory of society when he said, "Let every soul be obedient to the higher powers, for the powers that be are ordained of God." Where the law existed. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," there were liberty, equality and fraternity; but where the love of God was lost the love of our neighbor could not survive, and, therefore, the love of God was a necessity to human society. The modern theorees were like the pollarding of an oak; they cut off the foliage and the fruit and the splendor of the tree, and the stock remaining was human nature deprived of all its perfections. Under the protection of authority, of law, and of obedience, the finer graces of a Christian character consolidated the welfare of the people.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor and His Parliament.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 3d instant: "Yesterday the Emperor gave the following answer to the address of the Reichsrath, declaring that they have no confidence in the present Ministry: 'I accept with satisfaction the assurance of your patriotism and of the old Austrian loyalty which the representative House of the Reichsrath expresses toward my person. I fully share the conviction of the necessity of ending the struggle relative to the forms of the Constitution, and I trust that my Government will succeed, being supported by my entire confidence and the desire for a secure and settled state of affairs which has already taken possession of all classes of the people, in putting an end to the constantly recurring crises in a constitutional manner and preserving Austria from new conflicts. In the expectation that the representative House of the Reichsrath will co-operate in this work, I give it my Imperial greeting.'" This reply is generally regarded as sealing the fate of the present Parliament, for it states in the most positive manner that the Sovereign's confidence in his advisers is unshaken. Yet it must not be understood as showing any desire on the part of the Emperor to prepare a triumph for the Ministry at the expense of the representatives; all that is meant is that he adheres to the principle of placing all the nationalities of the Empire on an entirely equal political footing. His decision is not in favor of this or that Minister, but of a political principle which the present German majority in the Reichsrath either would not or could not carry out. The question now is, what is the next step to be taken by the Opposition? Its organs say today that the majority of the House, to be logical, must now refuse to vote the supplies. The next sitting takes place on Tuesday, when this important question will be decided. Meanwhile the Ministry seems to be prepared for every eventuality. It will not neglect to make the greatest possible use of all the advantages it derives from its defensive position to overcome the Centralist Party, and it is inferred from the firm and confident terms of the Emperor's reply that the Czechs will not this time refuse to assist the Government. Count HOHENWART had repeated conferences this week with the Czech leader, Dr. RIEGER, and speaks hopefully of the result. As for the Poles, the Ministry is assured of their unconditional support."

HELIGOLAND.

A Description of the Island Coveted by Prussia.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "I see the Heligoland question has turned up again, and a few words of description may not be without interest to your readers, for there is no place like it on the face of the earth. It is a tall red hill, rising straight out of the waters, with a sand-bank on one side. On the sand, and part of the way up the hill, is the town, or rather village. It was inhabited in former times by pilots and wreckers, but now they have degenerated into lodging-house keepers. Heligoland is the Margate of Hamburg. Thither stream the citizens of that rich city to gamble at rouge-et-noir, (at least, they did when I was there,) and to enjoy sea bathing. There is a regular season in the Summer months, and sometimes many passengers that are brought in the steamer are obliged to sleep on board, and to go back again—the island being full. Every house probably takes in lodgers; but then there are not very many houses. The bathers resort to a neighboring sand-bank, a sister island, which the Governor, it will be remembered, some time ago stocked with rabbits, which began eating up the grass that held the sand-bank together, so that the Heligolanders became furious and talked of shaking off the English yoke. However, the rabbits were all shot, and the islanders were pacified, and nothing more was said of their old Frisian Constitution. Their language is German, but they detest that nation more even than they do ourselves. They are not English, though they are English subjects; they are not German, though they speak German. They are Heligolanders, the noblest of created beings; all foreigners are *skit*, which, in their homely dialect, means dirt. The top of the island hill is flat, and, as well as I can remember, about the size of the Green Park. There is a well-known story of a man from the Far West—and therefore accustomed to see land only on a large scale—who paid a visit to England. When asked how he enjoyed himself, he replied very much, only he never went out at night for fear of falling off. In Heligoland there is really a danger of such an accident happening to any one who, from the force of habit, should continue to walk too long in any one direction."

BRAZIL.

Summary of the Provisions of the New Slave Bill—Sentiment as to its Expediency.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, May 24.

The bill for the gradual extinction of slavery, which has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, is indubitably a satisfactory fulfillment of the promise made only nine days previously in the Emperor's speech. In fact, it has taken even advanced emancipationist members of the House by surprise, and we hear murmurs of discontent at the latitude of the measure from men who last session were among the most earnest urgers of legislative action for the settlement of the slave question. But it is to be hoped that, though startled for the moment by the junction and elaboration of the various partial measures which were promoted in the preceding session, all those who fought so bravely for the cause of the slave while it yet lay in the blighting shade of Ministerial opposition, will not be found wanting when the moment for action has at last arrived, but will give their powerful aid to carry, substantially at the least, the comprehensive measure which the Cabinet of the Visconde do Rio Branco has put forward for the consideration of the Legislature in the present session. A perusal of this bill will show that the key-notes of its provisions for the gradual extinction of slavery are two—the establishment of the principle of free birth, as regards future generations; facilities for obtaining liberty, as regards the existing generations. And as relates to the vested interest affected by the first, limited compensation.

For the benefit of the future generations who, under the existing laws, would be brought forth to slavery, the bill declares that all children born of slaves after its date shall be held in all respects as though born of free mothers, save that they may be made to serve an apprenticeship until their twenty-first year. For the benefit of the existing generations the bill grants to all slaves the precious rights to hold and inherit property, and to obtain liberation peremptorily on tender of the amount of official valuation; each a most important privilege in itself, and which, conjoined, will operate rapidly in extinguishing slavery in the towns.

Besides these indirect measures, there are many other accessory and complementary ones for the protection of freedom, such as the ex-officio advocacy of the public prosecutors, the summariness of suits, the guardianship and primary jurisdiction of the Orphan Courts, the encouragement of commutations of slavery by free service for not over seven years, and the exemption of all liberations from tax and every expense.

Added to the indirect measures for the advantage of the existing generations of slaves, the bill provides for the immediate freeing of all the slaves of the nation, and of the usufruct slaves of the Crown, for the proximate liberation of all monastic slaves, for annual emancipations by a fund formed of the taxes on the possession and transfer of slaves, of the profits of lotteries, of fines, and of other aids to its accumulation, and for deeming slaves free under specified circumstances, including all slaves not registered by a certain time.

The compensation of the owners of the slave mothers, to whom the bill assigns the care of the free-born children up to their eighth year, is their gratuitous services until twenty-one years of age; or, as the option, $36 annually during thirty years for each child attaining eight years. In this last case the minor is to be at the disposition of the State, but a part of his wages will be paid to him on arriving at majority. The cost to the State for compensation and for carrying out the provisions of the law, is estimated by the Government at a maximum of $300,000 annually, as the great majority of the planters will naturally opt ate for compensation by service.

The bill makes no special provision for the education of the apprentices, but for several years their interests will not be affected by the omission, and, undoubtedly, in the expected revision of the laws on public education their case will be considered. Such are the principal provisions of the notable bill with which the Cabinet proposes to solve the problem of extinguishing slavery, without precipitation or excessive injury to vested rights and the prosperity of the country. In dealing with a question of such magnitude, one which goes to the very groundwork of Brazilian society, it is impossible to avoid inflicting some injury on the numerous interests involved, and we must expect loud exclamations, and even cries of alarm, against the extent given to the measures for liberation.

But there will also be a clamor of a different nature, especially from abroad, one against the narrowness and insufficiency of the bill, from those who judge the "higher law" should supersede all other considerations. But the legislator cannot thus leave out of sight the questions of prudence, of opportunity, of power. To those with whom questions of expedience have weight, and who know that the very existence of Brazilian society yet rests upon the labor of its 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 slaves, the bill will appear a measure of a very liberal character. And it must be remembered that the effects are not to be measured by the mere letter of the law, for Brazilian benevolence has already given proofs that in dealing with slavery its action will be of great importance, and every year will intensify the action and increase its reach. In fact, looking to the effects of the provisions of the bill, and to the bent of private benevolence, we feel assured that on the dawn of the twentieth century not a single slave will tread on the soil of free Brazil.

BILLIARDS.

The Match for the Diamond Cue—Melvin Foster Badly Beaten by Cyrille Dion.

The billiard match for the diamond cue and $1,000, between CYRILLE DION, of New-York, champion, and MELVIN FOSTER, of Norwich, Conn., was played at the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The game was 1,500 points up, four-ball carom—each carom counting three. Capt. J. E. BOYLE was chosen umpire for FOSTER, and NEIL BRYANT for DION. Mr. PLUNKETT, of Philadelphia, was agreed on for referee. DION won the game easily. DION won the lead and compelled FOSTER to play first shot.

THE SCORE.

FOSTER. Innings.	Runs.	Total.	DION. Innings.	Runs.	Total.
1	0	0	1	3	3
2	3	3	2	3	6
3	1	4	3	75	81
4	6	7	4	33	114
5	21	28	5	3	117
6	3	31	6	3	120
7	1	32	7	7	127
8	3	35	8	20	147
9	0	35	9	25	182
10	24	59	10	9	191
11	3	62	11	9	200
12	3	65	12	6	206
13	12	77	13	12	212
14	6	83	14	12	224
15	12	95	15	43	267
16	27	122	16	3	270
17	4	126	17	15	285
18	9	135	18	0	285
19	0	135	19	6	291
20	0	135	20	89	380
21	1	136	21	37	417
22	96	232	22	3	420
23	1	233	23	10	430
24	3	236	24	1	431
25	6	242	25	186	617
26	6	248	26	72	689
27	33	281	27	63	752
28	60	341	28	33	785
29	6	347	29	12	797
30	1	348	30	1	798
31	0	348	31	15	813
32	1	349	32	1	814
33	1	350	33	4	818
34	6	356	34	0	818
35	0	356	35	30	848
36	0	356	36	18	866
37	0	356	37	54	920
38	3	359	38	1	921
39	27	386	39	0	921
40	0	386	40	3	924
41	0	386	41	27	951
42	3	389	42	18	969
43	3	392	43	27	996
44	12	410	44	42	1038
45	6	416	45	45	1083
46	3	419	46	1	1084
47	0	419	47	120	1204
48	3	422	48	33	1237
49	0	422	49	3	1240
50	0	422	50	0	1240
51	6	428	51	0	1240
52	51	479	52	24	1264
53	3	482	53	21	1285
54	42	524	54	3	1288
55	4	528	55	15	1303
56	15	543	56	12	1315
57	9	552	57	3	1318
58	57	609	58	12	1330
59	3	612	59	4	1334
60	1	613	60	1	1335
61	3	616	61	165	1500

FOSTER'S average, 10 6-61. | DION'S average, 24 36-61.

A Small Earthquake in this Vicinity.

Reports received from various quarters all tend to confirm the statement, at first received with some incredulity, of a shock of earthquake having been felt, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night running in a direction forming almost a complete circle around the City of New-York.

Among the more or less authenticated details to hand, the following are the most noteworthy:

In Staten Island a gentleman heard a rumbling noise, followed by a shock and a slight upheaving of the earth. In Long Island, Jamaica and Ridgewood, it appears the people were greatly alarmed by the shock, and rushed from their beds into the streets. At Hoboken, Weehawken and other points in Jersey, the noise heard resembled the dragging of heavy wagons over a rough road, but very much louder, as may be supposed. The shock was felt in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, and several residents of that locality are reported to have been dreadfully alarmed by the shaking of the house and the rattling of their windows. A storm raged on the Sound during the convulsion on terra firma. In East Brooklyn a low, rumbling noise was heard, and most of the accounts describe the noise as somewhat like dragging heavy furniture over the floor, or the rumbling of wagons over an uneven road. Long Island, in short, appears to have received the full benefit of the tidal wave, and various stories are told of honest citizens frightened almost out of their wits by the strange phenomenon; and even the dumb animals shared the general terror caused by the trembling of the earth and the dull, rumbling subterranean noises. Farmingdale, Brentford and Smithtown were more or less favored with more or less impressive demonstrations, and we are told that "no wagons in the streets, nor even a dozen trains running together," could have have caused such a dreadful rattling, rumbling and shaking. Williamsburg was spared the visitation. So was the City of New-York.

Homicide in Baxter-street—How Crime is Concealed from the Police.

On the 1st inst. a woman named MARY CANFIELD, who lived at No. 7 Baxter-street, had a difficulty with a woman living in the vicinity named ELIZA HOGAN. An affray followed, and ELIZA stabbed the other in the head, inflicting a wound which, at the time, was considered trivial, and the affair was kept from the knowledge of the Police. On the 7th inst., however, the condition of Mrs. CANFIELD was thought to be critical, and then for the first time Capt. KENNEDY heard of the case. He at once arrested the assailant, who was committed to await the result of the injuries, and the wounded woman was removed first to Park Hospital, and afterwards to Bellevue, where she died yesterday. An inquest will be held today probably, although the death of the woman has not been as yet reported to the Coroners by the Hospital authorities. The evidence against the prisoner is confined almost entirely to the informal declarations of the dead woman, who, after her admission to the hospital, frequently and in the presence of several witnesses, asserted that she had received her injuries at the hands of ELIZA HOGAN.

Daring Street Robbery in Jersey City.

About noon, yesterday, JOSEPH ROMMELL, a book-keeper in the employ of the Jersey City Ferry Company for many years, was on his way with deposits to the Hudson County National Bank. Of the amount in his possession, $550 in small bills and a bank-book containing a check were in the right hand inside coat pocket; in the left hand pocket he carried $200. As he was passing a saloon on Montgomery-street a pile of matting fell in his way, which caused him to stumble; during which embarrassment three men walked up rudely against him and tussled about him, grumbling all the while that he would not get out of the way. When he reached the bank he found the $550 missing. Thinking he might have left the package in the office in his hurried back, but found it was not there. He can give no clue as to the men who jostled about him when the matting fell, so the robbery, like many others of a like character, is likely to remain as at present.

Incendiary Fire in Newark—Burning of a School-House.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered burning in the second story of the Sixth Ward School building, at Newark. The absence of any fire in the building, and other causes lead to the belief that the building was set on fire. The flames were, however, overcome in a remarkably short space of time, and only the second and third floors were burned. The damage to the furniture in the lower story is considerable. The entire loss is about $9,000; insured in the American Mutual and Newark Mutual for $5,000. The building cost $20,000. The Mayor has offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the incendiary.

Decapitation of Brooklyn Revenue Officials.

Under the act of consolidation, Gen. JOURDAN yesterday notified the following officials of their decapitation: HENRY A. LAFETRA, Assessor of the Thirteenth Ward. Assessor J. L. HEATH takes charge of his office. Assessor JOHN T. VENUS, of the Fourteenth; superseded by HENRY W. HUGHES. JACOB RUEGER, superseded by HENRY B. DAWSON. Capt. FRED. COHEU, Assessor at large, superseded because he filled a position over which the Government had no control. He was President of a railroad company.

Suicide of a Lovesick German.

Shortly after noon yesterday, JOHN MILLER, a native of Germany, thirty-four years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in the Gas-light Works, North Twelfth-street, Williamsburg, while his fellow-workmen had gone to their dinners.

MILLER came to this country in May last, and by frugality and industry accumulated enough money to bring to him his early love from fatherland, and a marriage was to have taken place between them in a few days. An untoward circumstance intervened, however, and MILLER

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Close of the Case of Heath and Raphael—A New Bill Filed on the Part of the Defense.

The case of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, against FISK, GOULD and LANE, for alleged mis-appropriation of 60,054 shares of stock, was to be resumed yesterday before KENNETH G. WHITE, Master in Equity, but in the absence of Mr. SWAN, the witness for the defense, it was adjourned until this day. The defense will conclude in a day, and the Master's report will then be submitted to Judge BLATCHFORD in the District Court. JAMES FISK, Jr., has filed a bill, in which, after some general preliminary remarks, he denies that any of the defendants at any time procured or accomplished their election or the election of any other person or persons as directors or officers of the Erie Railroad by any improper means. He admits, however, that although he "did obtain part of the votes which were cast for him at the election of directors, in October, 1867, by the purchase of proxies for voting, and by purchasing or inducing his friends to purchase shares of stock in the Erie Railroad Company, which were registered in the name of this defendant, or of his friends, before the closing of the transfer-books preparatory to the election, the certificates of which stock were in part sold by him shortly afterward, and after the transfer-books had closed, yet a large part of the stock, by votes upon which this defendant and the defendants GOULD and LANE were elected, was held and owned continuously by the persons who voted in person or by proxies for the said three defendants, and the certificates thereof were not parted with by such persons until a long time after the election; and such persons were in every sense bona fide owners and holders of the stock so voted upon. At the said election in October, 1867, there were only two rival tickets for directors voted upon, and the purchase of proxies, the rejecting of stock, and the names of parties intending to vote a particular ticket at such election, who immediately parted with the certificates issued to them, and all the other acts, proceedings and methods charged in the bill of complaint, to have been resorted to by the individual defendants in this case, for the purpose of controlling the said election, were resorted to in an equal degree by the persons who were candidates for election upon the rival ticket, and by its supporters, and such methods have been constantly resorted to for many years by persons desirous of securing or retaining the control of the Erie Railroad Company, and of other large corporations, without objection or complaint on the part of any person; and such proceedings, so far as the Erie Railroad Company was concerned, were taken and allowed under the advice of counsel; and upon the occasion of a former election of directors of the Erie Railroad Company, the officers of that Company obtained an opinion in writing to the effect that the charter of that Company stood upon the transfer-books thirty days prior to an election, to vote for directors at such election, notwithstanding such persons might have sold and parted with the certificates of stock before the election took place." The opinion of Messrs. EVARTS and SOUTHMAYD, appended, is the one referred to. With reference to the coming election of directors of the Erie Railroad Company, an opinion is asked upon the question whether one, in whose name such stock stands upon the books, can be deprived of his vote upon it by production to the inspectors of evidence that since the closing of the transfer-books he has sold the stock, and delivered to the purchaser his certificate, with an irrevocable power to transfer the stock according to the usage in such cases. A general provision of the Revised Statutes which is applicable to the election of this corporation, enacts that "in all cases where the right of voting upon any share or shares of the stock of any incorporated company of this State, shall be questioned; it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require the transfer-book of said Company as evidence of stock held in the said Company, and all such shares as may appear standing thereon in the name of any person or persons shall be voted on by such person or persons directly by themselves or by proxy, subject to the provisions of the act of incorporation. The delivery to the purchasers of the stock certificate, with a power of attorney to transfer, confer upon him merely an equitable title. Until the transfer is made upon the books the legal title to the stock remains in the vender in whose name it stands. It may perhaps be well enough said that he holds the legal title in trust for the equitable owner. The law is well settled that in admitting shareholders to the right of voting the corporation is to have regard to the legal title to the stock and not to the equitable title, and that where one holds stock in trust for another the right of voting is in the trustee. (Matter of Barker, 6 Wend. 509; matter of Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad Company, 19 Wend., 135, 145, 147.) But the precise question we have to consider was distinctly presented to and passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State in the case of The People *vs.* Tibbetts, 4 Corven, 358, where it was held, under the regulations of the right of voting, not essentially variant with the present case so far as respects this question, that the person in whose name the stock stood at the time of closing the books had the legal right to vote upon it, notwithstanding a subsequent sale of it by him and an unregistered transfer; and that a by-law which had been passed by the corporation, authorizing the inspectors to inquire whether such sales had taken place, and in case of their appearing, to reject the vote of the vender in whose name the stock stood upon the books, was absolutely void. The decision was pronounced after a very elaborate argument of the question by distinguished counsel. It has never been overruled, nor, so far as we can discover, after careful examination, has it ever been questioned. And the subsequent cases lay down the general doctrine that the inspectors are not to inquire beyond the transfer-book, and that every private agreement or understanding between the individual holding the legal title to the stock in due form and others, is a matter between themselves with which the corporation have no concern. (Matter of Long Island R. R. Co., 19 Wend., 37, opinion of COWEN, J., page 44.) We are therefore of opinion that the right of voting upon stock situated as stated in the question is legally vested in the person in whose name it stands upon the books, and of course that the production to the inspectors of evidence that he has sold it, and delivered to the purchaser the certificate, with an irrevocable power of transfer, will give them no authority to reject his vote upon it."

The bill goes on to state that when these charges, made by HEATH and RAPHAEL against FISK, GOULD and LANE, were made known to the directors of the Erie Railway Company, a committee was appointed to investigate them, and, if ascertained to be correct, to aid HEATH and RAPHAEL in their prosecution. The several charges contained in the bill of HEATH and RAPHAEL, as already published, were referred to in detail, and, after an exhaustive investigation, the Committee was compelled to report that no evidence appeared to maintain the allegations, and that there was no ground for commencing a suit against them in the name of the Erie Railroad Company. That in the acts of these gentlemen they have sought to promote its interests and to enlarge its business, and that there is good prospect for the success of the Company under the present administration of its affairs. The Committee, therefore, acquit Messrs. GOULD, FISK and LANE of any evil intent in the administration of the Company's business; but, as may be inferred, the affairs of the Company have not always been managed in such a manner as would have commended itself to the judgment of all your Committee as entirely discreet. Appended was a vote of confidence passed to FISK, GOULD and LANE by the Directors of the Company since this proceeding was instituted.

Bills substantially the same have been filed against GOULD, LANE and the Erie Railroad Company.

The St. Stephen's College Regatta.

On Saturday last the Bard Boat Club of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, N. Y., held its third annual race, for which the two six-oared boats *Rosalie* and *Miramonte* were entered. The crews consisted of Second Lieut. Gibson, stroke; A. W. Gilkeson, No. 1; W. W. Hance, No. 2; G. O. O'Reilly, No. 3; T. R. Kent, No. 4; J. B. Wasson, No. 5, of the *Rosalie*, with Mr. O. P. Vinton for their cockswain; and of the *Miramonte*, First Lieut. Drane, stroke; J. S. Moody, No. 1; W. J. Smith, No. 2; A. B. Perry, No. 3; A. J. Brockway, No. 4; C. J. F. Brocklebank, No. 5, with H. A. Fairbairn as their cockswain. Both crews seemed to be well matched, and, from all we could hear, were in good training. The *Rosalie* won the toss and took the inside track. After very little trouble they started off, the *Rosalie* gaining in the first fifteen strokes a half boat's length, keeping it up well until they were half way round the turning stake, when the two boats were even. After the two were round the stakes the *Miramonte* was half a boat's length ahead, and finally came in a boat and a quarter ahead of the *Rosalie*. The time of the winning boat was 8 minutes and 30 seconds, and of the *Rosalie* 8 minutes and 36 seconds, the course being a mile and three-quarters.

After the race there was a tub race, participated in by Messrs. GIBSON, HANCE, PICKSLEY and CLAYTON, in which Mr. HANCE came in first, the last two gentlemen capsizing. The Bard Boat Club was organized in 1864 by the gift from JOHN BARD of the *Annandale*. In 1868 the members raised among themselves and friends sufficient money to purchase the two boats used in the race, and to put up the fine boat-house, which they use conjointly with the lady on whose property it stands. This year the Club received from Dr. HOUGHTON, of Poughkeepsie, the gift of a fine cedar shell, from which the Captain ordered and viewed the race. Although forbidden by college authorities from entering in competition with other colleges, the Club numbers thirty-six members and evinces the greatest prosperity.

The Decree in Favor of Mrs. Gaines.

The following is the decree of the United States Circuit Court, Justice BRADLEY presiding, in the case of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES against the City of New-Orleans: "This cause came on further to be heard upon the exceptions to the Master's report, made under the decree in this case, as entered in this Court on the 11th day of June, 1870, against the said City of New-Orleans, and the case was argued by counsel, and thereupon, on consideration thereof,

It was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Master's report on the basis of $125,266 79 for the net rents and profits, considering all improvements as compensated for by the profits and advantages of the drainage-machine, be confirmed and approved, and setting off all other profits derived by the City of New-Orleans from the drainage-machine against the cost of construction and repairs made by the city. It is therefore ordered that the complainant, MYRA CLARK GAINES, is entitled to recover, and have—and she is hereby decreed to recover, and have—from the said City of New-Orleans, for the said net rents, profits and revenues of the said property, ordered by the decree of this Court to belong to, and to be delivered to her, the said complainant, the sum of $125,266 79 for the period said property has been in the possession of said City of New-Orleans, with five per cent. per annum interest on $84,800, from the date named in said Master's Report, to wit: the 1st of November, 1870, until paid; and that the said City of New-Orleans pay the costs of suit; and that a writ of execution issued in the form used in the Criminal Court in suits at common law in actions of *assumpsit*.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (June 19,) although there was a goodly attendance of those interested in real estate present during the day, and the market was generally discussed. The suburban auctions held were those respectively under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER and WYCKOFF & LITTLE, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and at Valley Stream, Long Island, as to the results of which a report will be made to-morrow. To-day several auctions involving the disposition of City real estate will occur at the Exchange, but the principal event in real estate will be the sale of the Oakland property, on the line of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, conducted by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer. The proposed auction is one of special importance, and it should be attended with a success equal to that which characterized the recent transactions in Rutherfurd Park lots, conducted by the same firm. The land offered lies well, has been greatly improved and is intrinsically valuable. The sale will begin today, on the ground, at 12½ P. M., and will be continued through to-morrow and Thursday. Special train at 11 o'clock each day, for which tickets can be procured, and also descriptive maps of the property, of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

On Saturday, June 17, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, at a Sheriff's sale, S. DINGEE & Co. disposed of the property as advertised for that day, known as the "Harriott Place," embracing twenty-nine acres of land with buildings thereon, heretofore described, for $29,750—a very low figure. Purchased by JOHN FALCONER. A wood lot, in extent one acre, was also sold by the same firm to ELISHA HAIGHT for $80.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE.—IMPROVED BROOKLYN property, worth about $15,000, to exchange for a first-class house, between 25th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., worth about $35,000; difference will be paid in cash. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st., begs to inform those having property in Westchester County for sale, and also those wishing to purchase in that locality, that he gives especial attention to, and has peculiar facilities for, the negotiation of real estate and bonds and mortgages in that section. The great facilities for travel to and from the lower part of the county that will be afforded upon the completion of the Viaduct Railroad point to that section as the field of future speculation.

A NICE HOME FOR $500.—A BEAUTIful new house, on a lot 36x150 feet, with an extra lot adjoining, if desired; in a splendid, healthful location; accessible in thirty to fifty minutes from uptown and down-town, by forty-four trains, day and night, at a cost of only $63 a year, ferries included, (the first year free;) close to good schools and churches. House contains eight rooms; built upon honor, by days' work, with materials bought for cash, at very low wholesale rates. Price $4,000. A first mortgage in one of the best New-York life insurance companies for $2,000, can lie as many years as desired; $500 or more cash; and a second mortgage for the balance to be paid in installments that would otherwise be paid in rent, and lost. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, one mile from depot, a fine country-seat, consisting of six acres of richly-watered, tillable land, with an abundance of shade-trees and fruit of all kinds, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, currants, raspberries, &c.; a first-class dwelling containing nine rooms, and a never-failing well of splendid water; barn, carriage-house, &c. It is a very healthy location, within convenient distance of churches and schools. There is also on the premises a store, doing a thriving business. The whole will be sold low, if applied for immediately, at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT COTtage, with two acres of ground, situated near the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and forty minutes from this City by railroad; the house is finished in modern style, Mansard roof, &c., the surroundings entirely first class, good fishing and boating near, and altogether a desirable country residence for a man of business. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 222 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence, located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.; house Gothic, fourteen rooms and open attic, large closets in every room, every modern improvement to be found in most complete house; large cold grapery; stable and all out-buildings, of the most approved order; grounds 143 by 375, laid out by landscape gardener in most tasteful manner, and well stocked with shade and fruit trees. Photographs and all particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT ON the banks of the Shrewsbury River, ten minutes from landing at Locust Point; full view of the ocean, five rooms and cellar, handsome shade and fruit trees of all kinds, beautiful spring of water, green lawn, and dock to put boats. Price, $1,500; possession immediately. For particulars apply to A. ELY, No. 9 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, well located on high ground, 1¼ mile east of depot, a good, comfortable farm-house, with eight acres of choice land; price, $4,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EUGENE BLOIS, at office of Benedict & Boardman, No. 320 Broadway.

200,000 ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LANDS FOR SALE.—United States College Scrip, acts of 1862 and 1864, all ready for delivery, at $1 25 per acre; may be located at large; 1,920 acres in a single township. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RUTHERFURD PARK—THREE splendid plots (16 city lots) for sale cheap, or will exchange these and Paterson City lots for a small house in Jersey City. Address Mrs. THORNTON, Post-office Box No. 177 Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm, water front, fifteen miles from City; communication by boat and cars. Address TOBIAS, Box No. 672 New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FORDHAM RIDGE.—TO LET—A LARGE handsomely-furnished house, with good garden and use of two cows; will be rented very low for the months of July and August. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ORANGE, N. J.; RENT CHEAP; neat, well-shaded residence, ten rooms, gas, furnace, large grounds, fruit; excellent neighborhood, near depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.; nine rooms, high ground, ten minutes from depot. Inquire of CONDIT & YELLOWLEE, No. 38 Pearl-st.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21,
THURSDAY, JUNE 22,

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE

OAKLAND PROPERTY,

BETWEEN

CRANFORD AND WESTFIELD,

Fifty-three Minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Choice property in a rapidly-improving neighborhood, near two railroad stations; 20,000 feet of plank walks, four feet wide, laid.

LIBERAL COLLATION.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

For maps and free passes apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

CHATHAM.

Where is Chatham?

On Morris and Essex Railroad, twenty-five miles from New-York, midway between Orange and Morristown, passing through most beautiful scenery.

What is Chatham?

A beautifully-situated village on high ground, with splendid views and all conveniences of churches, schools, stores, &c., with no miasma, no fever and ague, and no mosquitoes.

What takes place at Chatham June 23?

The most attractive sale this season of suburban property. One hundred beautiful plots and a good dwelling house are to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and on very easy terms.

How shall I get there?

Take special train from Barclay or Christopher-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, June 23, first getting free tickets, maps and circulars at the auctioneer's office.

What shall I do when I get there?

Refresh yourself with free luncheon while listening to the strains of a good band of music, and then buy all the plots you can manage to carry.

Why should I buy at Chatham?

Because the place is beautiful.
Because its surroundings are of the best.
Because it is reached easily and pleasantly.
Because lots are sure to advance rapidly.
Because it is perfectly healthy.
Because there are no drawbacks to it.
Because an investment there is better than one in bonds, or a deposit in a savings bank.

REMEMBER FRIDAY, JUNE 23.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

The above sale is adjourned to June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, at same place.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

The above sale is further adjourned to June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at same place.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND ON 5TH-AV. can be obtained on application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 Pine-st.,
5TH-AV. LOTS—Opposite Central Park.
8TH-AV. LOTS—Opposite Central Park.
LOTS ON SIDE STREETS—Adjacent to Central Park.
9TH-AV. LOTS—From 68th to 98th sts.
HARLEM LOTS—On 115th, 119th, 120th, 125th, 126th, 131st, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.
VACANT LOTS WANTED.

HOUSES in all parts of the City FOR SALE. For description and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

A—FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR 5th-av.—A new, well-arranged, desirable four-story high-stoop dwelling; also, a list of 5th and Madison avs. and west side dwellings for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., a valuable property, 51x100, with rear entrance, and first-class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution, or club-house. Price asked, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The exercises of the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will be held in Booth's Theatre, 23d-st. and 6th-av., THURSDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock.

The first examinations for admission to the several classes will take place in the University Buildings, Washington-square, TUESDAY, June 20. Applicants will present themselves in the Chancellor's Room at 9½ o'clock. All students adequately prepared for the course of instruction, and suitably recommended as of approved moral character, will be received into the University classes.

By the recent action of the Council, the courses in the Department of Science and Letters (Collegiate Department) have been made ENTIRELY FREE OF ALL CHARGE FOR TUITION.

Catalogues containing the schemes of studies and the qualifications for admission can be obtained from the janitor.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—CANDIDATES for admission to Columbia College, and to the Columbia College School of Mines, will be examined on FRIDAY, June 23 inst., at the College at 49th-st. Candidates are requested to present themselves as early as 9½ o'clock.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TEACHER in one of the best young ladies' schools in the City, wishes to find some pupils for the Summer months on the Hudson River Railroad, or in the neighborhood of Nyack, N. Y. Call or address E. LEBEUF, No. 147 West 27th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN, corner of Flushing-av. and Canton-st., (City Park;) 22 by 50, lot 100, with 10 feet court-yard on Canton-st.; rent, $35 monthly. Apply to V. G. HALL, in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., upstairs, from 11 to 2.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND, AND 100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS, AT

PASSAIC, N. J.,

Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.

WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M., On the premises.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.

HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON EVERY SIDE.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Liberal collation before the sale.

For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

VALUABLE WORTH-ST. PROPERTY.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES,

For the purpose of settling the estates of the late A. H. Fiske and Francis Skinner, the valuable five-story marble and brick double store, with basement and sub-cellars,

NOS. 47, 49, 53 AND 55 WORTH-ST.

Lots each 50 feet by 100. Forty per cent. can remain on mortgage. For particulars apply to MARTIN & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau-st., or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF

ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, &c., AT THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS, FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, commencing on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure beam engine, 30-inch by 5 feet stroke, with tubular boiler; one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, slotting-machine, riveting machines, boiler makers, blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pullies, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 60 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. Also the celebrated steam crane on the dock; length of gib, 70 feet, lifts 50 tons. By order JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver. Catalogues sent. Address

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach-st.,
JNO. S. SHULTZE, Receiver, 745 East 12th-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATTHEW D. BOGERT, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Matthew D. Bogert, the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that they will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the office of Abbott Brothers, No. 17 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, a certain claim against one John G. Mann, of Orangetown, N. Y., for $450, and a chattel mortgage securing same; also, all the right, title, interest and claim of the undersigned as such assignees, in and to one mare, now or lately in possession of Henry Hansfield, of Clarkstown, N. Y.

JAMES H. MORAN, MARCUS L. COBB, } Assignees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges and Lemons.
40 boxes Shelled Almonds.
35 bags Valencia Almonds.
100 frails Dates.
150 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CROUCH—KEATING.

IN CHANCERY, IN ENGLAND.—In the matter of the Trusts of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 6th day of March, 1844, made on the marriage of JAMES CROUCH with HANNAH KEATING, widow.—Whereas, by the said settlement the said James Crouch did, in the event of his having survived the said Hannah Keating, who died at Ledbury, Herefordshire, on the 31st August, 1869, become entitled to a life interest in the funds the subject of such settlement. Now, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in the above matter, the said James Crouch, a party to the said indenture, dated the 6th March, 1844, is by his solicitors, on Thursday, the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, to come in and claim the said life interest, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, or in default thereof he will be considered to have predeceased the said Hannah Keating, and whether in fact he survived her or not, he will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit of or interest under the said indenture of settlement.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1871.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 9 Great James-st., W. C., agents for MUTLOW & BARBER, Ledbury.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARGARET WIMMER, plaintiff, against HARRIET AMY MILLER and CHARLES MILLER, her husband, Dawes McNamara and Rosanna McNamara, his wife, defendants—Summons for Relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6, 1871.

JOHN C. SCHENCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je6-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—The KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against The STAR METAL COMPANY, JOHN L. BROWNELL, Jonathan Brownell, John S. Christie, Samuel W. Barnard and Joseph F. Muchmore, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 21, 1871.

H. W. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my30-law6wTu* No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

NEW BONNET-ROOM COMPLETED.
DELIVERIES OF FASHIONABLE STRAW GOODS EVERY DAY.
OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS FOR LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
SASH RIBBONS, BLOCK AND OTHER PLAIDS, 65c., 75c. and 88c. per yard.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, REDUCED.
MAGNIFICENT FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, JUST LANDED.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS—EXAMINE.
PARASOLS at 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. each, Silk.
1,000 RUFFLES AND BOUND SILK PARASOLS, $1 each, WORTH DOUBLE.
CHEAPEST LINE OF PARASOLS EVER OFFERED.
HOOP SKIRTS at 30c., up.
CORSETS, all Whalebone, 50c.
28-BONE CORSETS, $1, and 40-BONE, $1 10 each, and $1 50, $1 75 and $2, cheap.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT

FULL OF CHEAP GOODS!
LEATHER SATCHELS, 70c., 80c., 90c. and $1, unusually low.
Line of cheap VALISES.
JEWELRY, Milton Gold, 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., $1 per set.
Cheap SILK FANS, 50c. and 75c., also 5c., 6c., 8c. 10c., 15c. and 20c.
HAIR GOODS AND HAIR NETS, a specialty.
EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, about 50c. on the dollar.
PIQUE EMBROIDERIES, 1½ inches wide, 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c. and 35c. per yard.
LACE COLLARS, POMPADOURS, TIDIES, VAILS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS IN GUIPURE LACES.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c., at half price, nearly.
DRESS PIQUES, 19c., 21c. and 25c., up.
BARGAINS IN VICTORIA LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, JACONETS, SWISS MULLS, STRIPED AND CHECKED GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.

BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY,
FOR GENTS, LADIES AND MISSES.
LADIES' SUMMER UNDER-VESTS AND DRAWERS at 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c. Cheap.
GENTS' UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS from 40c. up.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
HUNDREDS OF TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
THREAD-GLOVES. NEW DESIGNS.

KID GLOVES

A SPECIALTY.
LADIES' KID GLOVES at 35c., 50c., 75c., and 85c., warranted.
New pairs given if they rip when tried on.
TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, 56c., 95c., and $1 10 pair. Desirable shade.
THREE BUTTONS, $1 25 pair.
THE BEST GLOVE IN THE MARKET, $1 50 and $1 75.
TWO BUTTONS $2. None better at any price.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

ENTRANCE TO OUR JOBBING-ROOMS NO. 62 ALLEN-ST.

McGIBBON & CO.,

172 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

SUMMER BLANKETS.
MOSQUITO NETS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A NEW LOT OF

FRENCH CRETONNES

JUST RECEIVED, OF DESIGNS SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

GUIPURE LACE SACQUES

just received in new and rich patterns.

MILLER & GRANT,

Rich Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c.
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

CANTRELL,

Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

CANTON CRAPE, PONGEES, PINE-APple, Seersucker, Wash Silks, Satins, Bamboo Cloth, Nankeens, Persian Rugs, Fans, Shawls, Matting, Vases, Boxes, Curiosities, &c., purchased at late auctions and recently imported from India. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs.

PERSONAL.

IN RE JOHN KNOWLES, LATE OF THE town of Nottingham, England, malster deceased.—If OSCAR CARTER, formerly of the town of Nottingham, aforesaid, and afterwards believed to have resided with Mr. Faver, at the corner of Huron and Ellicott sts., Buffalo, New-York, in the United States of North America, and who is believed to have served in the United States Army at the time of the rebellion of the Southern States, will apply, or send his address, to Messrs. THORP & THORP, Solicitors, Thurland-st., Nottingham, England, he will hear of something to his advantage. Should this meet the eye of any person knowing the address of the said OSCAR CARTER, he will oblige by informing him of this advertisement.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE PARTNER WANTED by the subscriber, already established in the real estate business; a partner thoroughly posted in the business; none except those of unexceptionable standing, and ready to take up and push through negotiations, need answer. Address R. E. B., *Evening Post* Office.

$300.—WANTED—A PARTY (GENTLEman or lady) with a small capital to assist in a profitable retail business; central location. Address CENTRAL D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

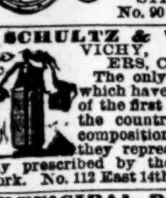
MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

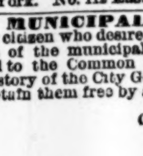
500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 695 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.



SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

Any citizen who desires correct, authentic and full copies of the municipal documents recently transmitted to the Common Council, and which contain the history of the City Government for the past year, can obtain them free by addressing
CHAS. O. JOLINE, Chief Clerk, Mayor's Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SEAMstress; has ten years' experience in making all kinds of ladies' garments on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to the country; has first-class City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN A SITuation for a girl who has lived with her nearly three years, either as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; she is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 13 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY an American woman; thoroughly understands the care of young children and invalids; would take full charge of an infant from birth, or any situation as nurse; has the best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, and seamstress, by a young woman; very kind and attentive to children, and can make herself useful; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of references; Staten Island preferred. Apply at No. 848 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting of all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 208 East 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is competent, economical and reliable; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 25th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, baker, and excellent washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference; would go to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class seamstress and a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit; would prefer the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address No. 409 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman; thorough laundress in every respect; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; excellent cook; French or English cooking; meats, game, fish, bone and lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; best testimonials; country or City. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as nurse to grown children; a good seamstress; would travel to Europe or the country during Summer; best references. Apply at No. 222 East 34th-st., second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent waitress; or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 302 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid or nurse; has five years' reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 427 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOman, lately landed, and understanding French, a situation to sew and assist with grown children. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., floral depot.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address No. 158 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best of City references; City or country. Call at 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing and ironing for a few gentlemen; understands doing up gentlemen's linens in superior style. Call or address No. 517 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, with a baby five weeks old, as wet-nurse; excellent City reference. Call or address 311 8th-av., first floor, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; country preferred for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; has three years' best of reference. Call or address No. 919 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 225 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address at present employers, 5 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; is competent to fill either situation; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 308 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant; good cook; meats, pastry, creams; good baker; good references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; very best City reference from last place; City or country. Can be seen for two days at 28 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit. Call at No. 211 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country. | SERVANTS. Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHolic servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, and American, now waiting situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; will wait on a lady or see to growing children; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, who will highly recommend her, No. 101 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERly Protestant woman as working housekeeper in a bachelor's, widower's, public or private family; can give the best of testimonials; likewise a good cook; can do all kinds of baking. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for two days, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, all kinds of ladies' finery, and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 20 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, a situation; can carve, dress salads, take care of silver, in fact, take the place of a man waiter, and can furnish City references that will bear the closest investigation. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women together, one as cook, and has six years' City reference from her last place; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' City reference. Call or address No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK, A SITUation; can do all kinds of pastries, jellies, soups, brown gravies, game, bone and lard, bread and biscuit, &c., &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at present employer's, No. 5 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a competent waitress; or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 302 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as infant's nurse; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or to do sewing and mind a child; best City references. Call at No. 142 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; fully competent for all duties appertaining thereto; good references from present employer. Call at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as waitress and chamber-maid or to assist with sewing; can be well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 52 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN would like a position as a first-class housekeeper; is an excellent manager; understands the care of children; City or country not objected to. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, families' washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens, fineries and lace-work in superior style. Call or address Mrs. GARRISON, No. 107 West 52d-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting, &c., or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent married man; understands his business perfectly; five years' unexceptionable City reference. Address COACHMAN, Morrison's blacksmith-shop, corner Bergen-av. and Union-st., West New-Brighton, Staten Island, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a very steady and industrious young man; is intelligent; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; is equal to the care of kitchen garden, and has had some experience in flowers; a valuable servant; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious and reliable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man about a farm or gentleman's place; is a good driver; can milk; understands plain gardening; best references. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent Protestant coachman (a single man) who thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable references, which will bear the strictest investigation; willing and obliging. Call or address B. B., No. 33 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as groom, or would take care of a gentleman's road team; will be found capable and trustworthy; has good testimonials. Call or address H. L., No. 19 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who can give the very best of City references; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 141 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or assistant gardener by a respectable Protestant man, who is willing and obliging, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH long experience, a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; best City references from last employer. Call or address HARRY, for two days, No. 311 4th av., in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; best City references. Address J. R., saddlery, 38th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man, lately landed, as coachman and plain gardener; is anxious for a situation and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; City or country; has unexceptionable reference, which will bear strictest investigation. Call or address No. 926 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AND wife, situations; man as waiter; wife as cook; both are competent, and have good City reference; no objections to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French coachman, (single;) unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days R. D., No. 115 East 15th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

MAN WANTED TO CARVE AND TO TAKE charge of and help at a dining-room in a railroad depot, a short distance from the City; a steady, competent man can find a permanent place. Address, with reference, J. M. T., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN wanted in a cloth and trimming house; none need apply unless fully competent and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with references and expectations, WOOLENS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., SITUations for a large number of professed, Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, &c.; all American, English, Irish, German, French, Scotch servants suited in excellent situations.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS, who understands fluting and puffing, and has good recommendations. Apply from 10 A. M. till 12 M., Tuesday, June 20, at No. 25 East 26th-st., Madison-square, north.

ALL GIRLS WISHING GOOD SITUATIONS immediately can be suited without delay at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av. Both Protestants and Catholics, City and country.

WANTED—A GARDENER; AN ACTIVE, steady, single man who thoroughly understands his business; good wages paid. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 272 Bowery.

WANTED—FOR MY NEW PIANO-FORTE factory, 200 first-class piano-workmen; steady work guaranteed. J. G. HALE, No. 479 10th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
IXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIIID WARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NO. 50 WEST 44TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 50 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1871, to and including the 30th day of the same month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SAML. TRUESDELL, Acting Collector IXth District, State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—THIRD DISTRICT, New-York, comprising the VIIth, XIIIth, XIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 9th day to the 30th day of June, 1871, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes for the year ending 30th April, 1872, and taxes on incomes for year ending 31st December, 1870. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them within the time specified in this notice will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

CHAS. R. COSTER, Collector Eighth District.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871. }

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.......Sat., June 24	Caledonia....Wed., June 21
Anglia.........Sat., July 1	Sidonian......Wed., June 28
Australia......Sat., July 8	Assyria........Wed., July 5
Britannia......Sat., July 15	Dacian.........Wed., July 12

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, June 21	Siberia, Tuesday, June 20
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28	Calabria, Saturday, June 24
China, Wednesday, July 5	Parthia, Saturday, July 1
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Samaria, Tuesday, July 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.......................................$145, gold.
Return Tickets..$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 21st of June.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAU..........Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE..........Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..........Saturday, Aug. 12.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Thursday, June 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, July 1, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, July 1, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta..........June 13 | Aleppo..........July 8
Tripoli..........June 27 | Tripoli..........Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 30, Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD..........June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........June 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 6
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

$500,000 WANTED—FIRST AND Second Mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn property; also, good commercial paper. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15 Howard Building.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED SEVEN-PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE HALF and accrued interest.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON.	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,

EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871; polls open 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. REGISTERED, and other safe and reliable bonds for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the Capital Stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the Common Stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June inst. to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of June inst.
The transfer-books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on Wednesday, June 14, 1871, at the close of business and reopened on Saturday, July 1, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD CO., due July 1, 1871, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules or coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready July 1.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NORWICH, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed on and after the 20th of June until July 3, 1871.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after July 1, 1871.
JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold, and free of Government tax.
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., June 19, 1871.
HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THIS COMPANY are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.
INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. DE LANCEY BRIGHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by A. De Lancey Brigham; in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of June, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je20-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MAYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st May, 1871.
je6-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE D. BOUGHTON and SYLVESTER C. BOUGHTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Theodore D. Boughton and Sylvester C. Boughton, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway.
je13-1aw3wTu*

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BLACK GELDING FOR SALE.—ONE of the handsomest and most highly-trained horses ever offered for sale; 15½ hands, 7 years; warranted sound and kind all harness and saddle. Call see this wonderfully broken animal, Winfield Stables, 50th-st., West 6th-av.

CARRYALLS—ALL STYLES, SUITABLE for country hotels, depot, &c., at low prices; great variety new and second-hand seasonable carriages; large assortment harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

BASKET PONY PHAETON, FRENCH platform spring, very light, at a bargain; every other style ladies' popular pony phaetons at lowest possible prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

LADIES' POPULAR PONY PHAETONS.—Ten different styles; several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages cheap; harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT TOP WAGON, HORSE and harness, cheap; horse is broken to saddle; single and double harness; has been used by a lady for several years; wagon City-make, and nearly new. Apply at No. 226 6th-av., livery stable, before 12 A. M.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top phaetons, jump-seat buggies and light road wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ARMY HARNESS, CARTS, FLAGS, tents, mule-collars, McClellan saddles, canvas boat-sails, water-proof truck-wagon, horse-covers.
W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, light truck, with pole; must be a clear bargain. H. VAN GELDER & BRO., No. 54 Greene-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on 5th-av., bath-room adjoining on second floor, can get same with or without breakfast served in their room, by addressing COMFORTABLE, Box 201 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A floor, consisting of four cool, pleasant rooms, together or divided, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 21 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING. — DESIRABLE LOCATION; fine rooms, en suite or single; table excellent, either private or otherwise; terms moderate. Apply at No. 66 West 19th-st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING of four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let together, or divided, on moderate terms, with or without board; family small and private. 21 West 30th-st.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace. References required.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—FINE LARGE and airy rooms to let, with board; fine, healthy location for gentlemen staying in town; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; a large room also, with board for two persons at $14. No. 241 West 14th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

NEW SUMMER RESORT.
OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Via Kingston, N. Y.
This new and elegant hotel, on the highest peak of the Catskill range, 3,800 feet above tide-water, opens June 15. Fine air and beautiful scenery. All the modern conveniences, including telegraphic communications. Is reached by boat or rail to Rondout; R. & O. R. R. (9 miles) to West Hurley; thence six miles by the proprietor's stages, running in connection with all trains. Parties leaving New-York at 4 P. M. reach the hotel the same evening. For terms apply to JOHN E. LASHER, Proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.
WOODSBURG, ROCKAWAY, SOUTH SIDE, L. I.
This beautiful hotel is now open, and will be kept first-class; has gas and water throughout, with FINE DRIVES AND BATHING; ample stabling; also, a STEAM-YACHT for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE, Broadway and 21st-st.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, ALBURGH Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The proprietor has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Ausable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs cure rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND.—The above house is located on an elevation of land a few rods from the bathing beach, having a fine view of ocean, bay and surrounding country. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout with elegant furniture, and will be open for reception of Summer boarders in June next. The culinary department will be under the management of an experienced caterer; and everything will be done to make it a desirable place to spend the season. Apply for rooms and board to E. TUCKER, Proprietor, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

ISLAND VIEW HOUSE NOW OPEN for Jewish families. For particulars call at No. 27 Park-place, WM. POOLEY, or address TOBIAS, Box No. 672 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTH GRANVILLE, Washington County, N. Y.—Large double brick house; commodious rooms; healthy location; pleasant scenery; good drives, and every way desirable; terms, $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant, airy rooms, house standing high, and table choice, will please address, for July, Box No. 184 Astoria, Long Island. Gentlemen will find the access easy and frequent by boat or cars.

LONG BRANCH. — BOARD MAY BE obtained at a pleasantly-located house, near the ocean; abundant shade, good bathing, boating and fishing; ample stabling. Address Box No. 14 Long Branch Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON THE SEA-side, five miles north from Long Branch, N. J.; bathing and boating in front of the house; terms, $10 to $14 per week. Address Box No. 1,385 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS
CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.
At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 166 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, will be produced for the first time a comedy in three acts of UNIQUE LOCAL INTEREST, prepared expressly for this theatre, entitled
DELMONICO'S. DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Louise Valmer, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, George Parkes, and George F. Devere.
NEW SCENERY, RICH COSTUMES, &c.
MATINEE of DELMONICO'S SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee and Manager
Acting Manager..........Mr. J. H. SELWYN
Positively last nights of the great emotional actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear
THIS EVENING AND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
in her wonderful impersonation of
THE CHILD STEALER,
supported by Mr. J. A. Herne and a powerful company. Last Lucille Western matinee and last evening performance, SATURDAY, June 24.
ROSE and HARRY WATKINS will inaugurate a brief Summer season, MONDAY EVENING, June 26.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the SUMMER SEASON and of Mr.
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
JAMES HAREBELL,
the poet-hero of Mr. W. G. Wills' beautiful HEART STORY in four acts, entitled
THE MAN O' AIRLIE,
which was performed at the Princess' Theatre, London, for more than ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS—and constituted the dramatic event of that city in 1867.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Decided success of the romantic musical drama, entitled PAUL CLIFFORD, OR, HURRAH FOR THE ROAD. JOHN COLLINS as PAUL CLIFFORD. Miss EMMA HOWSON as LUCY BRANDON. Produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a full operatic chorus.

TERRACE GARDEN.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 20, admission 50c., JULLIEN'S AL "FRESCO" CONCERTS. JOS. HEINE, ADA HEINE, HABELMANN. Immense success of these talented artists. See yesterday's Tribune. Jullien's Grand Orchestra.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
Summer concerts every night, Sundays excepted, at 8. Grand orchestra of forty performers.
CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Admission, 25 cents.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI—THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.—The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York will be held in the Council-room of the University on THURSDAY, June 22, 1871, at 6 P. M. Address by WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
From on and after July 1, 1871, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., as formerly. Also, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M., instead of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as heretofore.
By order BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS..........$8,818,867 65

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WANTED—BILLIARD-TABLE OF DARK wood, 5 by 10; four pockets and appurtenances. Address Box No. 4,475 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. W. M. TAYLOR, OF LIVERPOOL, preaches to-night, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public is invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SUMMER SEASON.
POSITIVELY, LAST NIGHT of
ROSEDALE,
WHICH MUST BE WITHDRAWN, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
THE ADMIRABLE PLAY,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
NEW AND POWERFUL CAST,
including MANY of the ORIGINAL representatives of character offered upon the first production here.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THIRD WEEK OF THREE BLIND MICE. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
FOX AND DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE, EVERY EVENING AT 8.
TONY DENIER'S CELEBRATED WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50c.; Private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. ON THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.
GRAND GALA AND PROMENADE CONCERT.
First appearance of the following eminent Soloists:
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin,
Mr. ERNEST APPY, Violoncello,
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.
THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED ORCHESTRA
Will on this occasion be increased.
A Military Band will perform during the intermissions.
TICKETS, ON THIS OCCASION, ONE DOLLAR.
No admission on season package tickets. Free list entirely suspended, with exception of tickets issued to the Press.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK YACHT RACE EXCURSION, JUNE 22—Fare $1.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steam-boat EASTERN QUEEN, of 1,000 tons, will accompany the yacht race of the 22d, leaving Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., at 9:45; Pier No. 5 North River, at 10; foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, at 10:15 A. M., touching at Stapleton, Staten Island, at Coast-wrecking Company's Wharf, about 10:30. For safety, comfort and state-room accommodation this boat is unsurpassed. Refreshments on board. Tickets for sale at Pier No. 21, or on board.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-York Yacht Club, on THURSDAY, June 22. The splendid saloon steamer NEW CHAMPION, Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, will accompany the yachts around the light-ship and return. Will leave as follows: 34th-st., North River, at 9½ A. M., Christopher-st. at 9¾, Pier No. 4, North River, at 9¾, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10¼, landing at Stapleton, Staten Island, just before the yachts start. Williams' celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band will accompany the excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. LYNCH & EARL.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, June 22, 1871.—Steamer D. R. MARTIN, with a limited number, will accompany the yachts in this regatta, leaving 34th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M.; Market-st., East River, 10:45 A. M., and Pierrepoint's Wharf, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, $5; single tickets, $2.

REGATTA—NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, THURSDAY, June 22.—The new and fast steam-boat PLEASANT VALLEY will accompany the yachts around light-ship with a limited number only, leaving 34th-st., North River, at 8½, Spring-st. 9, Peck-slip 9½, and Montague-st., Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Fare, $1. Refreshments on board.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT FOR BERRIES.
Steamer RIVER QUEEN will make DAILY TRIPS during the berry season, leaving Marlborough at 8 o'clock P. M., landing at Barclay-st., New-York.
Returning leaves from Pier No. 43 North River, Spring-st., at 12 o'clock M.; SATURDAYS, 3:30 P. M., landing at Haverstraw, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, Fishkill and New-Hamburg for passengers.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
STEAMBOAT FLORENCE
Will run regular from Franklin-st. Pier, 35 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND, NORTH RIVER and East River Route.
STEAM-BOATS ON NORTH RIVER LINE.
Leave West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25.
Leave Murray-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40.
Leave Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Leave 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20.
Leave Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40.
Leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 16th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th... 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 18th.... 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th.... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st. 6:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21.. 10:00 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—Screw steamer *Norwich*, 500 tons, just put in complete order for business. Also, Side-wheel steamer *Stamford*.
HIGH DRAFT AND LARGE CARRIERS.
Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 10; leaving West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier 4 North River, 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE METHODIST TRIAL.

Third Day's Proceedings Before the Book Committee.

Testimony of Dr. Lanahan, Judge Reynolds, and Others—How the Books Were Repeatedly Refused—History of the Affidavit—Startling Statement by the Defendant.

At the opening of yesterday's session of the Court on Dr. LANAHAN'S trial, Judge REYNOLDS rose and said that, at the suggestion of a number of the Committee, he had called on Dr. CARLTON after the close of the previous day's session, asking him to let them take the books into the little side room off of the Agent's office, with doors open and without oversight. Dr. CARLTON said that, as he construed the order passed by the Committee on the previous day, that could not be permitted without the oversight of Mr. GRANT, the book-keeper. Judge REYNOLDS referred to the letter from Mr. GOODENOUGH, which was in the hand of the Chairman for reading, saying that if Mr. GOODENOUGH was in private communication with the Committee, or if the counsel on the other side was handing in papers secretly to the Committee, Dr. LANAHAN'S counsel wanted to know it. Gen. RUNYEN repelled the insinuation that the counsel had taken any surreptitious action. The Chairman thought the letter might be read, but as numerous objections were made, he merely announced that such a letter was in his hands. The letter is Mr. GOODENOUGH'S defense against the charges of Dr. LANAHAN.

THE ACCOUNTANT'S STORY.

EDWARD H. GOUGHE was put on the stand. He said I am an accountant by profession, and was employed by Dr. LANAHAN in examining papers with reference to his trial in January last; I examined the books in a small room, on the lower floor of the book-rooms; I applied to Mr. GRANT for the books I wanted from time to time, and he allowed me to take them into that room as I wanted them; I applied to Mr. GRANT for some books on the afternoon of the 17th or 18th of January; I told him I wanted the check-book, cash-vouchers, and bank-books, to continue my investigation; he then spoke to Mr. DENHAM, who had charge of the books, and came back and said that as Dr. CARLTON was not there he could do nothing till next morning; next morning I found Mr. GRANT and Dr. CARLTON in Dr. CARLTON'S office together, and Dr. CARLTON said I could not have the books, for Dr. LANAHAN had already had sufficient time for his examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. FANCHER—I reported to Dr. LANAHAN with the results of my examination dated about the 18th or 19th of January, I think; it was signed with my name and that of CHARLES A. APPEL; I do not remember whether or not I signed the paper before I made this application for the books.

Mr. FANCHER—Was your demand on Dr. CARLTON to examine the books or to take the books from the room?

Mr. GOUGHE—It was to take them into the private room where I made the examination; I know Mr. APPEL'S office in Washington was a responsible one, because a single account I adjusted with him there amounted to $28,000; APPEL was employed there several years, but is not now; I am the person who made the affidavit in the mandamus proceeding.

JUDGE REYNOLDS ON THE STAND.

Ex-Judge REYNOLDS, of counsel for Dr. LANAHAN, next gave his testimony. I was, said he, one of the counsel for Dr. LANAHAN in his trial before the Book Committee in January last; on some day, I forget the date, Mr. GOUGHE reported to Dr. LANAHAN in the small room of the Agent's office, saying that he had asked Dr. CARLTON for access to some of the books and had been denied; I went and told Dr. CARLTON that the examination was not completed, and the accountant wanted certain books which he had not yet seen; I specified the books wanted; I may have said I wanted them for some years back; Dr. CARLTON replied with excitement and great positiveness that "Dr. LANAHAN had been long enough examining those books, and that he would not let us have any more of them, as the examination had gone far enough;" we made no further attempt at that time to get the books, and as the trial was discontinued soon after, nothing more was said; I was present in the committee-room while the trial was going on with Bishops AMES and SIMPSON, Mr. SLICER and Geo. MOORE, I think, and Mr. FANCHER; the Goodenough suit was spoken of, and some one remarked that if the trial before the Book Committee were stopped the Goodenough suit would keep alive the excitement in the Concern; Mr. FANCHER said he was not the attorney or counsel in that suit, but he would say that if this trial before the Book Committee was discontinued, the Goodenough suit "would not be prosecuted;" I reported the fact to Dr. LANAHAN, and he acted upon the assurance; I am certain that Bishop SIMPSON was there, that Dr. SLICER was there, and that Mr. FANCHER was there; Dr. SLICER asked Mr. FANCHER who drew the charges against Dr. LANAHAN upon which he was being tried; I do not remember whether Dr. SLICER said, "Those charges were drawn by a lawyer," or not, but Mr. FANCHER said he had nothing to do with the bringing of the charges, and had advised against bringing them; that he didn't believe in suing any Methodist preacher; I do not recollect whether Mr. FANCHER used the expression, "would not be prosecuted," but he expressed the idea exactly which is expressed in those words; Mr. FANCHER stated positively that the case would not be prosecuted.

(This Mr. FANCHER flatly denied.)

Mr. FANCHER—Didn't I mention to you that if Dr. LANAHAN would sign certain papers and make a proper statement, the suit could be settled, and didn't you say you couldn't get Dr. LANAHAN to do anything?

Judge REYNOLDS—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you think I had control of the Goodenough suit? A.—I thought the Goodenough suit was controlled by Dr. CARLTON, and that what Mr. FANCHER said would be observed by him, and I told Dr. LANAHAN that on your assurance that the suit was withdrawn, I was perfectly willing to advise him to withdraw his answer.

On the occasion referred to, when the books were asked for, there was nothing said about taking away the books. Dr. CARLTON said, "You can't see the books." We wished to take them into the small private room off the agent's room. Dr. LANAHAN, Mr. GOUGHE and Mr. BUCKLEY were there at the time.

Q.—Had it been in any way brought to your knowledge that the books you asked for contained anything relating to the Goodenough suit? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you influence Dr. LANAHAN to enter the Court for a mandamus? A.—I knew nothing of the application for a mandamus till it had been made.

Q.—Was the application to Dr. CARLTON such a one as he would understand as a request on your part to take those books to a private room used by Dr. LANAHAN? A.—It was.

Q.—Do you know that there was anything in those check-books which would affect the Goodenough suit? A.—I know nothing of the books, and don't know the issues in the Goodenough case.

Mr. BUCKLEY next testified that he was one of Dr. LANAHAN'S counsel last January, and he corroborated the statements of Judge REYNOLDS.

DR. LANAHAN TESTIFIES.

Dr. LANAHAN was then called by Judge REYNOLDS. Q.—Tell us what interviews you have had with Dr. CARLTON or Mr. GRANT on the subject of being permitted to examine the books, beginning in the order of time.

Mr. FANCHER objected to this question as involving evidence not pertinent to the case. After considerable heated discussion, the Chairman ruled that the examination could go on till some objectionable point appeared.

Dr. LANAHAN proceeded: About June 11, 1870, I told Dr. CARLTON I wished to examine the books for use in the Goodenough suit; he said he couldn't allow it; he said when I asked why that the Book Committee had ordered that all examinations should cease; I told him I wanted to examine them from the time Mr. GOODENOUGH became Superintendent of the printing department; but he persisted in his denial on the ground of the Book Committee's resolution; I said the Committee had no right to prevent me from examining accounts for which I was responsible; I told him it was remarkable that he should prevent me from having access to books which I needed for evidence in the Courts, and that if he persisted I should have to apply to the Courts for authority to get from the books such evidence as I needed for the case; he said I might produce the books in Court on the day of trial, but I told him that would be useless without previous examination; he asked me what I wanted from the books; I declined to tell him; my counsel, Mr. VANDERPOEL, told me the books would be needed in the case; that I had a right to them on every legal ground and ground of personal relation to the Concern; I brought an accountant, Mr. WATSON, to the Concern, and introduced him to Dr. CARLTON about the 1st of October as a gentleman employed by me to commence an examination of the books; Dr. CARLTON said it could not be done, and repeated his former statement as the action of the Book Committee; I pleaded the civil suit and my necessity for the books, but Dr. CARLTON would not consent; about ten days after I went again with the same gentleman to Dr. CARLTON telling him I must have access to the books in order to prepare for the suit, and was again refused; this I did by Mr. VANDERPOEL'S advice previous to asking for the order of the Court; we went to Cincinnati, where I was suspended; I then applied to the Committee for permission to examine such books and accounts of the house as were necessary for my defense; I left before they took action; I learned after I returned that the Committee had acted favorably on my application; I then brought Mr. WATSON to the Concern, and told Dr. CARLTON I now wished to begin my examination; he referred me to Mr. GRANT, and I gave a receipt to Mr. GRANT for the papers of the Book Committee; a week before the adjournment of the Committee in January, I told the accountant I wished him to refer to some information in the bank-books and check-books; he delayed, saying that as soon as he brought the question to the desired point he would apply for them.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess Dr. LANAHAN resumed: Mr. GOUGHE informed me that he had made the application to Mr. GRANT and afterward to Dr. CARLTON, and was refused by both. I should have stated that on the day of my first interview with Dr. CARLTON, Mr. FANCHER referred to the resolution of the Book Committee, and said that I was thereby prohibited from the books. I said they had no authority to deprive me of access to the books and accounts of the house. The Committee were acting under the authority of the General Conference, and so was I. Mr. FANCHER also stated that in my speech at Baltimore I misrepresented him. I said I only said what I had heard from the Committee. He said I told a falsehood. I thanked him for his courtesy.

THE REFUSALS CORROBORATED.

Dr. LANAHAN then stated that Mr. GOUGHE and Judge REYNOLDS had reported to him at the respective times, the refusals of Dr. CARLTON to admit them to the books. He made no further attempt to get the books in January, as he had reason to suppose that the Goodenough case would be abandoned. His reason was to be found in the statement of Judge REYNOLDS. Hearing that witnesses were subpenaed by Mr. GOODENOUGH, proceeded the witness, I concluded as the trial was going on to resume my examination; in an interview with Dr. CARLTON, I told him that when the trial before the Book Committee was abandoned I supposed the Goodenough case would be given up; since it had not been I must recommence my work; Dr. CARLTON asked me, "What do you want with the check-books?" I told him I wished to examine them; he said I could not have them; I said, "Dr. CARLTON, this suit is your suit, as the charges I was tried on were your charges;" he said it was not so; I told Mr. VANDERPOEL to apply for an order, and asked him when the suit would come on; I told him I did not want the case put off; I wrote to Mr. G. STERLING SMITH asking him to get up an application based upon the ground of my rights as a corporator, and the basis of the Goodenough suit; when I read the affidavit I observed that the application was not to the Superior Court in which the suit was; he said by Mr. VANDERPOEL'S authority that the Supreme Court only had jurisdiction; I remarked that the Goodenough case was not named; he said GOODENOUGH was not in possession of the books, and it would weaken the paper to mention him; the order was made and served on Dr. CARLTON; a day or two after it was served. I asked Dr. CARLTON if I had been rightly informed that he was trying to get the Book Committee to meet; he said yes; I told him there was no necessity for such a meeting, for if he would give me access to the books civil proceedings would be stopped at once; he refused to permit me to see them; when I afterward said to Dr. CARLTON that the charges before the Committee were his, he denied that he had seen them before they were printed, and I told him that they contained matter which only he could have furnished.

THE THING IN A NUT-SHELL.

Now, said I, Doctor, stop your suit or give me access to the books and this trouble will be over. He again refused to give me the books, and disclaimed interest in the suit. He afterward said the Goodenough suit was an after-thought in my application. I thanked him for the remark, which I did not care to reply to.

Judge REYNOLDS—Was the pendency of the Goodenough case the reason of your anxiety to see the books? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you consider that you had a right to the books? A.—Certainly.

Dr. LANAHAN then testified as to his duties in the Book Concern, stating that his salary had been $4,500 a year. His counsel then took up a line of questioning to show that he had been obstructed in the performance of his duties as an officer in the Concern, but it was ruled out as irrelevant. When asked what reason he had for thinking that the bank-books and check-books would help him in the Goodenough case, he said: I learned that oil companies had been organised in the Book Concern, and held meetings here at the old place, of which Mr. GOODENOUGH and Dr. CARLTON were officers. And there were records on the books giving me reason to believe that funds of the house were used for improper purposes. I ascertained to my satisfaction that Mr. GOODENOUGH had received in a year more than $2,000, the proper amount of his salary. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars entered on the cash-book in the form of notes, which do not appear on the bill book. This in itself is a very singular thing.

Dr. LANAHAN'S counsel announced that by the ruling of the chair on the first day of the trial, the time had arrived for the introduction of the official papers and other testimony ruled out at the commencement of the trial. The *Western Christian Advocate* was then introduced to illustrate the way in which the church papers blackened Dr. LANAHAN'S character. The chair ruled them out as evidence. An appeal was taken with the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Woodruff, Van Cleve, Bingham, Erwin, Rawlins, Blades, Brooks, Moore. Nays—Messrs. Pike, Slicer, Maltby, Kennedy, Bannister, Vernon, Rothweiler. The Court then went into executive session on the subject of narrowing down the trial to the affidavit, or extending it to take in the alleged frauds and the Goodenough case. Their deliberations will be continued this morning up to the time of the trial, when the results of the deliberations will appear.

Police Affairs—Trials and Dismissals of Patrolmen.

Forty-two patrolmen were arraigned before Commissioner BOSWORTH, yesterday, and some of the cases were of a very serious character. Patrolman EDWARD MALONY, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged with assaulting Patrolman MICHAEL ROUGHAN. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman JOHN H. STENECK, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was charged with being intoxicated in the Station-house, and in denial of the accusation, told how he had been that day over a large portion of the City and was very tired. It was shown on the other hand, that when first accused he had admitted that he had been drinking, and the case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman THOMAS J. LAIRD, Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged Patrolman HENRY FORD, of the same precinct, with striking a prisoner who was in his custody. FORD stated that the prisoner was a desperate character, whom he had first arrested, but he broke away from him, and was then arrested by LAIRD. FORD admitted that he had struck the prisoner with his billy, but claimed that he did not hurt him. Judge BOSWORTH, upon these facts, remarked that there are occasions when it is proper to use the club, but its use can never be justified upon a prisoner who is making no resistance.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, STENECK was dismissed, and the same decision was rendered in the case of JAMES QUIGLEY, Twenty-seventh Precinct, and CLEVELAND A. CONNOR, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

The Greek Minister Not Promoted.

It appears that there is not the slightest foundation for the report which has recently been so generally circulated that M. CLEON RANGABE, the Chargé d'Affaires for Greece at Washington, has been accredited to the Greek Embassy at Paris as its chief. M. RANGABE is quite a young man, being only twenty-nine years of age, and though a prominent diplomatist, a good authority states that he has not had that experience in foreign diplomacy which would justify his elevation to the first grade in the Corps Diplomatique, that of Ambassador. It may be possible that the distinguished father of the young Greek Chargé d'Affaires, who once so ably represented his country at the seat of government of the United States, has received the mission to France, though no official notification of such appointment has been made either at the office of the Greek Consulate-General at this port or at the Legation at Washington. M. RANGABE'S visit to Europe is purely one of recreation, and has no political significance whatever. It is expected that he will make an extended tour upon the Continent during the Summer, accompanied by his wife, the accomplished daughter of Baron VON GEROLT, and return to his post at Washington late in the Fall.

The Anti-Income Tax Association.

A motion was made yesterday by Mr. MIRON WINSLOW, attorney for the Anti-Income Tax Association, before Judge GILBERT, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the City of Brooklyn, for an injunction to restrain JAMES FREELAND, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, including Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond Counties, from collecting the income tax, and an order was granted for the Collector to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted against him. A similar injunction will soon be applied for before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this county.

An "Influential" Officer in Trouble.

JACOB KING, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, for obtaining money by trick and device. It appeared that AUGUST ALEXANDER, of No. 153 Washington-street, having been committed to the Tombs for intoxication, was visited by KING, who offered to get him out for $10, and was paid the money. He endeavored to fulfill his bargain by applying to Justice HOGAN for the release of the prisoner, but the Magistrate refused to grant the request. KING then tried to induce other persons supposed to have "influence" to intercede for ALEXANDER, but without success, and that unfortunate finally regained his liberty only by his bar-keeper's paying his fine of $10. When coming out of the Tombs he met KING, and demanded the return of his money, which that public servant promised but neglected to do. The outcries of ALEXANDER against the Tombs officials as a set of thieves, reaching the ears of Justice HOGAN, caused the investigation, which ended in the arrest of KING and his commitment without bail for examination.

THE SICK HORSES.

Condition of the Disease at the Various Stables Yesterday—The Malady Probably on the Decline.

The horse plague in the City still continues, but seems to be on the decrease. No new cases have occurred at the Second-avenue Railroad Company's stables within the last few days. At the Third-avenue stables a large portion of the building is set aside for a hospital. Yesterday two horses dead of the disease laid in the court-yard, and two were suspended in slings, while three others laid on the straw. About 120 horses were in the stables reserved for bad cases, and presented a pitiful spectacle. The doctor in charge told the TIMES reporter that these were composed of a variety of cases, but acknowledged that the majority were affected with the new malady. The opposite stables contain a number of convalescing, which added to the large number sent to Riker's Island, makes a terrible array of diseased horses belonging to this road. About eight new cases have been added to the number reported and two have died. This is the statement of the stable authorities.

No fresh cases are reported at the Sixth-avenue Railroad stables, on the Belt line, or on any of the various railroads where the disease has appeared, and which have been enumerated in the TIMES. The disease among the horses on the Twenty-third-street line of stages, is reported by the officials to have lulled, and the stock is recovering. The disease has made great ravages among the stock of the Fifth-avenue line of stages, but as the officials seem desirous to hold no communication with reporters, it is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of its extent. A TIMES reporter was informed that fourteen stages had been taken off the route during the past week for want of horses, and that about eighty animals had been sick.

A gentleman who has been much interested in the progress of the disease, and who is a man of experience among horses, furnished to the reporter the following interesting statement of the origin of the disease, which is given as his theory: The disease is not, as was at first supposed, a malady of recent origin, but has long been known in Algiers and other parts of northern Africa, where the horses have from time to time suffered severely from its effects. The Bedouins term it *Boraix*, and attribute it to an inflammation of the bowels, caused by the inhalation of the sands of the desert. The endemic has also made at different times frightful inroads among the cavalry of the French Army stationed in Africa. The French designated it as an inflammation of the stomach, and call it *paraphlegie*. Their treatment is an injection of turpentine and sulphate of zinc, with boluses of tar-balls administered at short intervals, which are said to be very successful.

The peculiar character of this disease has of course awakened the curiosity of scientific men, and a consultation of eminent Veterinary surgeons will be shortly held, when the much vexed questions may be finally settled. Dr. GRICE, of the New-York college Veterinary Surgeons, the oldest veterinary practitioner in the City, a contemporary of Abernethy, from whom as well as Sir CHARLES BELL and Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, he has recieved certificates, gives as his opinion, without having made any diagnosis or having seen a single case that the disease is endemic. He thinks that the blood is impure and unfit for the nutrition of the body, and consequently vitality is lowered.

Belladonna and aconite, he says, are depressing agents. The disease is plainly of a depressing character. Parachimosis is introduced by a relaxed state of the muscles. Any lesion of the spinal cord will reduce sensation and motion. This produces the paralysis.

The Approaching Saengerfest.

The only Anglo-American vocal organization which is to participate in the Saengerfest next week is the Washington Choral Union. The society will also take part in the prize singing, and the members are confident that they will secure a prize. In order to be thoroughly trained for the contest the society is engaged in daily rehearsals. Leave of absence for one week has been furnished by the Department chiefs of the United States Government to those subordinates who are members of the society.

The grand Fest procession on Wednesday of next week will not pass the City Hall, but will be reviewed by the Mayor and City authorities next week. On Wednesday Mr. PAUR, the Bundes Dirigent, will go to Philadelphia to rehearse the vocalists of that city, who, it is stated, are rather lacking in training for the Fest choruses.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN TALBOTT and WILLIAM COLLINS were brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, at the instance of MICHAEL DEMPSEY, a Custom-house Inspector, charged with receiving a quantity of cigars from the steamer *Morro Castle*. The prisoners, who were detected in the offense, threw the articles into the river and assaulted the officers for endeavoring to recover them. They were held to answer.

On a vacant lot at Sixty-second-street and Fourth-avenue on Thursday last, a poor old worn-out horse was hobbling about. One foot had completely rotted off. The animal had evidently been turned out to die of starvation. From Thursday until Saturday the horse was noticed by persons residing close by, and during that time no one had the humanity to give the poor beast even a pail of water. On Saturday a telegram was received at the office of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society from the Police Station regarding the matter. The Police officers on the beat had taken three days to determine what was to be done with the animal. Unless he had swallowed cobble-stones or dirt the horse had had no food whatever. The poor beast was eventually killed.

Yesterday stage No. 386 of the Fifth-avenue line, belonging to S. W. & S. M. ANDREWS & McDONALD, was stopped going down-town by one of Mr. BERGH'S men, at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. One of the horses had been blistered on both sides of his body, and the flesh was all raw. Every movement of the traces chafed the wounds. The stage had sixteen passengers inside, all of whom were horrified at the sickening sight, and wondered how the owners could allow a horse in such a state to leave the stable. The traces were covered with blood. The horse was unharnessed and sent back to the stable. The passengers were transferred to other stages.

The work of constructing the main sewer in Eleventh-avenue is attended with great difficulty. It appears the excavations which are necessary are below low-water mark. The excavators recently struck a small subterranean passage connected with the river. There is an immense quantity of water there. Although an engine is kept constantly employed pumping, the water abates very little, except at low tide. The men are only able to work about three hours and a half a day.

The seventh annual examination of St. Gabriel's Grammar School, in Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, was commenced last evening with the examination of the senior class. The exercises comprised vocal and instrumental music by the school band, recitations, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, general scientific and literary subjects, and the efficiency of the pupils excited much admiration. The examinations will be extended through Wednesday and Thursday.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the American Exchange National Bank, which was attended by a large number of the Presidents of the National Banks in Boston, Philadelphia, and this City. The object was to protest against the collection of a tax on bank dividends for the five months ending Jan. 1, 1871, the banks claiming that there are no laws obliging them to make such payment. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to lay the question before the authorities there.

WILLIAM H. HEBBARD and CHARLES HEBBARD were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN for interfering with LOUIS LENBUSHER, a Deputy Sheriff, and Marshal of the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in the discharge of his duty. He was arresting a private of the Twenty-second Regiment for non-payment of dues, when he was assaulted by the prisoners, who also threatened him with a knife. The accused were held in $300 bail each for trial.

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of the tenement-house at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Avenue A. The six occupants of the first, second, and third floors lost about $200 each in damage to furniture. The building, which is owned by MICHAEL CRONIN, of No. 218 East Fifty-ninth-street, was damaged to the amount of $300. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some boys accidentally setting fire to some shavings in the cellar.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers was held, last evening, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, President E. C. WILDER in the chair. Miss EMILY A. RICE illustrated her mode of teaching with a class of about a dozen small scholars. Rev. B. F. JACOBS, of Chicago, discussed the Bible lesson of the Good Samaritan.

Policemen are the least likely of all persons to give information. Inquiry establishes the fact that the men on the force, as it is now constituted, know little about places and localities in the City. In times past these officers could always be relied upon to direct those astray. There should be a class instituted at head-quarters to teach our present policemen what most little New-York boys are familiar with.

The Manhattan Market, which is being built between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, on Thirty-fourth-street, is satisfactorily progressing. The foundations are laid and about 600 feet of granite. It will be 800 feet long by 200 feet-wide, and it is said will be one of the largest buildings under one roof in the United States. It will most probably be finished and opened early in October.

JOHN MACKLIN, while in a state of intoxication, entered car No. 51, Broadway line, yesterday afternoon, and picked a quarrel with some of the passengers. He was immediately ejected, and having drawn a knife on the driver he also flung a stone through the window, striking a lady on the head. He was committed to answer by Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

An affray occurred yesterday afternoon in the liquor-store at the corner of Spring and Washington streets, in which JAMES LAWLER, of No. 329 West Houston-street was struck on the head with a club by DANIEL FORSAY, of No. 335 Spring-street, and received two severe scalp-wounds. The assailant was locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

An unknown boy about sixteen years of age, who had on a check apron similar to those worn by cigar-makers, fell overboard from Pier No. 4 East River, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue. Subsequently it was identified as that of FREDERICK HALL, a resident of Brooklyn.

Judge COX, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning, committed, without bail, WILLIAM HARCOURT and JACOB WILSON, arrested by Capt. McDONALD on a charge of breaking into the store of JOHN SULLIVAN, No. 56 Duane-street, on Saturday night, and stealing a large quantity of silks and laces.

Counterfeit first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railway Company to the amount of $16,000 have been discovered to be in circulation in this city. Telegrams have been forwarded to all the commercial cities, and every means taken to inform the public of the existence of the spurious bonds.

The work of repairing the water pipe in Third-avenue, which burst on Sunday afternoon, was completed yesterday. The route was literally blocked throughout the day by workmen, their tools, and heaps of earth and stone, and it was with great difficulty at times that the cars were able to pass.

GRACE SADDLER, aged eighty-six years, who resided at No. 324 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She succeeded in inflicting a severe gash, and owing to her advanced age and enfeebled state she is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The force of habit was strikingly exhibited yesterday by an Ex-President of the Board of Health, whose regard for public health and safety caused him to stop twice during a rapid walk down Nassau-street to kick orange-peel and banana-skins off the side-walk. "Go thou and do likewise."

The German Immigration Society is making efforts to discover the whereabouts of a missing German emigrant girl, fifteen years of age, named CAROLINE KLAMET, who, on the 29th of May, was dismissed from the Small-pox Hospital, on Ward's Island, and has not been heard from since.

The free baths were to have been opened yesterday, but the work of renovating not having been completed the opening has been postponed for a week. One bath will be at the foot of Charles-street, North River, and the other at the foot of Fifth-street, East River.

JULIUS BROCH, a German, who lived at No. 2 Livingston-place, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on the 26th ult., by being run over at Thirty-fifth-street by a Third-avenue car. The affair will be investigated by Coroner KEENAN.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 76 Mulberry-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was seen sitting on the steps of the basement of No. 120 Worth-st., and upon being examined, was found to be dead. The body was taken in charge by the Police.

The Third-avenue Railroad Relief Association held their annual picnic at Jone's Wood yesterday and last night, and in every sense of the word it was a brilliant success. The association numbers 156 members, all in good standing.

At the Eleventh-street M. E. Chapel next Friday evening, an ice-cream and floral festival will take place. A promising programme of music, addresses and recitations has been prepared.

JOSIAH PRESTON was committed to answer, by Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of endeavoring to obtain carriages, worth $5,000, from CALVIN WITTY, of No. 663 Broadway, on forged notes.

An ashman's cart may be seen in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue early every morning, drawn by three splendid Newfoundlands. The dogs are in good condition and are evidently well looked after by their master.

FISK'S Fusileers were very sea-sick on their voyage home from Boston on the steamer *Newport*. The storm delayed them several hours. The steamer was due at her wharf at 6 A. M., but did not arrive here until 10 A. M.

The ninth annual festival of the New-York Wood Sculptors' Association at the Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, yesterday, was a successful affair, and was attended by a large concourse of visitors.

The annual meeting of the Alumni of the University of the City of New-York will be held in the Council-room of the University next Thursday at 6 P. M. An address will be delivered by WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.

The trial of the lottery dealers, FREDERICK LUTHY, J. M. LAHR and EUGENE KOEHLER, which was to have come off at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was postponed.

Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, now occupying Dr. STORRS' pulpit, will preach in Association Hall, Twenty-third-street, corner Fourth-avenue, to-night at 8. The public is invited.

The steam-boat *Metropolitan*, formerly belonging to the Police Department, was to have been sold at auction, yesterday, but no bids of adequate amount were received.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday afternoon. Several bids for leases of market property were received, but no action was taken on them.

The men's chorus of the Liederkranz was last night engaged at Liederkranz Hall in a rehearsal of Fest choruses under the direction of Mr. PEUR.

The St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, which was lately located at West Fifteenth-street, will be in West Fourteenth-street while the new buildings are in the course of erection.

Judge JAMES H. BELL, of Texas, Col. SNOW, of the British Army, and Capt. TEMPLE, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Everett House.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA commences the story of his prison life in the issue of the *Irish People* published today.

A fire broke out on the third floor of No. 23 Irving-place last evening, and damaged furniture to the amount of $150.

Ex-Gov. W. B. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, and Gen. S. E. MARVIN, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

The children of the Howard Mission were treated to a dioramic entertainment last evening.

Company F, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, celebrated their annual picnic yesterday at Elm Park.

Judge S. W. JOHNSTON, of Washington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. NATHAN ADAMS, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. H. B. CLITZ, of the United States Army, is at the St. George Hotel.

Music at Tompkins-square today at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The Aldermen yesterday passed several resolutions looking to the better preservation of the public streets, the abatement of nuisances, and the repairing of dilapidated public buildings. They also resolved that from the second Monday in July until the fourth Monday of September no meeting of the Board should be held.

Capt. FOSTER, of the British bark *Nora*, now lying in Brooklyn, was brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday morning, charged with having, on Saturday night, assaulted and beaten with a belaying-pin a colored man named JAMES CULBERT, who was employed as cook. The Captain denies that he committed the assault, and claims that the plaintiff was under the influence of liquor, and was about to assault a white boy with the belaying-pin in question, when he (the Captain) interfered, and saved the boy. The case is not yet concluded.

EDWARD RICHTER, FERDINAND SCHERNER and WILLIAM SEVERN, composing the firm of RICHTER & Co., were arrested by the United States Marshal, yesterday morning, for carrying on the liquor traffic at No. 3 Willoughby-street without paying the special tax. They were taken before the United States Commissioner and held in $500 bail to answer on the 28th inst.

Before Justice WALSH, yesterday afternoon, the investigation touching the death of JOHN GASS, on the night of the 25th of April last, was resumed, and much additional evidence taken, but none of it tended in any way to identify the murderer.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN MILLER, a laborer employed at the gas-house, at the foot of North Twelfth-street, E. D., committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the "contents" house.

CATHARINE MURPHY, aged seventy years, residing at No. 122 Park-avenue while engaged yesterday morning in kindling a fire, burst a blood-vessel in her head and dropped dead on the spot.

In the City Court, yesterday, the first colored juror, named LOUIS NAPOLEON, who ever served in the county, was impaneled in the case of DUDLEY *vs.* GLONER.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The June term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. A. B. TAPPEN, Presiding Justice, Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the two Justices of Sessions. Judge TAPPEN, in his charge to the jury, called special attention to the defective jail accommodations.

New-Rochelle appears to be infested by burglars at the present time. On Saturday night the residence of C. H. ROOSEVELT was robbed of various articles of clothing, &c. The dwelling of Dr. SMITH was also robbed of over $100 worth of silver plate, and the millinery establishment of Miss DOWNEY was robbed of its entire stock of goods.

LONG ISLAND.

A few days since a very gentlemanly-appearing young man called at the Southold Hotel, Greenport, and asked for supper and lodging. As he knew many of the proprietor's acquaintances, he was entertained in the best manner. The following morning he left the house to make business calls, saying he would return for breakfast. The table has not been kept waiting for him, but a little bill he owes. The wife of the proprietor would like to have her gold spectacles if he thinks he is done with them.

The inquest over the body of the man who was found murdered near Woodside-avenue in Long Island City, which has been in session since Saturday, ended last evening. A verdict was rendered to the effect that "the man, (name unknown) came to his death by a wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of some person or persons unknown." The report that the pistol was found in the mouth of deceased is incorrect. There was no doubt in the minds of the jury that a foul murder had been committed, and efforts are now being made by the authorities to discover the perpetrators of the deed.

The contractors who are grading the Rockaway Branch of the Long Island Railroad have completed the road-bed to within a short distance of Springfield, about one-third of the entire route. They report that the part finished is the most difficult, and that the entire distance to the Beach will be graded by July 15. The iron and ties have all been purchased and are on the ground.

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, an empty barn was destroyed by fire at the Fashion Race course, West Flushing. Some boys are supposed to have set it on fire, as they were seen in its vicinity a short time before.

Efforts are being made by the friends of Rev. Mr. PUTNEY, the pastor of the three M. E. Churches at Locust Valley, Lathington and Bayville, to raise sufficient funds to purchase a horse and vehicle to present to him.

Yesterday the Grand Jury of Kings County found a true bill of indictment against the prize-fighters, COLLINS and EDWARDS, for coming into the county to engage in a prize fight.

STATEN ISLAND.

The boys from New-York who were arrested while playing ball Sunday, on the flats at Stapleton, were yesterday morning taken before Justice GARRETT, who discharged them with a severe reprimand. New-York boys had better not go to Staten Island to play ball on Sunday.

The brig *Caprera*, S. B. BLANCHARD, master, was proceeding down the Bay yesterday morning, when one of the crew named ERNEST AYNARINS, fell from the main-top to the deck, and was instantly killed. The Captain put back to the Upper quarantine Grounds, where the body was taken on shore and Coroner GAFFNEY notified, who held an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

Early yesterday morning the stable connected with the house of Mrs. S. A. BRENTNALL, at High and Market streets, Newark, was burned. A horse and carriage were rescued, but the building with its other contents was destroyed. Loss, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Newark Mutual.

After the result of the vote on the Temperance law in Chatham township was made known all the saloons and most of the taverns ceased the sale immediately. Three of the taverns, the Waverley, Madison and Morris and Essex houses, refused to succumb. On Saturday evening the proprietor of the first of these houses was arrested on a charge of violating the new law, and bailed for trial in $1,000. An hour later he was again arrested on a charge of selling spurious or manufactured liquors, and again bailed. The same steps will be taken against the proprietors of the other houses named, as the temperance men have obtained counsel and propose to enforce the law.

A report prevailed on the streets of Jersey City yesterday that the Missouri outlaw, SAM HILDEBRAND, was seen at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. According to representations made in offering rewards for his capture, no less than twenty-three indictments for murder are pending against him. Four years ago Gov. McCLURG offered a reward of $10,000 for his capture, which amount was trebled by the Sheriffs of various counties, but he has not been "nabbed" yet. Most of the outrages he perpetrated during the war.

Speedy justice was yesterday dealt to a servant girl named CATHARINE WYMPLES, employed by CALEB NAGLE, at Newark. During the absence of the family at church, the girl stole $150 in money and a quantity of silver. She was yesterday arrested, confessed, was taken into the Court of Special Sessions, plead guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. The robbery, proceedings and sentence all took place within eighteen hours.

During the storm of Sunday two frame dwellings on Union Hill were blown down. Both were occupied, but Mrs. FRECKE and her family, who tenanted one of them, escaped before the crash came. The other, which was inhabited by its owner, Mr. FEERMAN, and family, buried all the occupants beneath its ruins. Two of the daughters of FEERMAN were seriously but not dangerously hurt. The loss is estimated at $1,200 and $1,500 respectively.

Yesterday the Superintendent of the Jersey City Cemetery found a rude box under the fence, and on opening it the dead body of an infant about two months old was presented to the view. It was dressed in very fine clothing, but the face was discolored and swollen, and clotted blood oozed from the nose and mouth. Some think it is a case of infanticide. The Coroner and county physician are in charge of the body, and the former will hold an inquest.

Officers JACOBUS, of Hoboken, and BENNETT, of Jersey City, last evening succeeded in arresting PATRICK MURPHY, who was engaged in the highway robbery on SPENCER GREEN, at Union Hill, on Saturday. In company with MURPHY was a young man named ALEX. RIFF, who was also arrested on suspicion of having been engaged with MURPHY and his gang in a number of robberies in Hudson County lately.

The son of School Superintendent DICKINSON, of Jersey City, and a young man named HAIGHT, only sixteen years old, are the successful candidates from Hudson County for the free scholarships in the scientific department of Rutgers College. These scholarships are provided by the State for the two best public school pupils from each county.

JOHN YETMANS, a carpenter, while at work, yesterday, at the factory of MERKER & HEDDEN, in Ogden-street, Newark, fell from a scaffold, and, striking his head upon a block of wood, was injured so that he cannot probably recover. His skull was broken and both legs paralyzed.

Mrs. HENRY RHLOFFS, No. 90 James-street, Newark, was fatally burned by a kerosene explosion at 8 o'clock last night. She was sent to St. Michael's Hospital. Mr. RHLOFFS burned his hands while endeavoring to put out the flames.

JOHN ARMITAGE, a cattle-driver, was yesterday run over by a number of Texan steers on their way to the stock-yards from the Central Ferry, and so badly trampled upon that his recovery is uncertain.

Two Philadelphia journalists are about to start a new season paper at Cape May, under the title of *Ocean Foam*.

A rabid dog was yesterday killed at No. 309 Market-street, Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Army General Recruiting Service of the Eastern Division has been ordered to forward twenty-one recruits to Madison Barracks, New-York, for assignment to Battery F, First Artillery.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring has been detached from the Navy-yard at Washington, and ordered to special duty at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Brice has been ordered to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, and Lieut. Forsyth to the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Lieut. Chesley has been detached from the *Saugus* and placed on waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

FOR EUROPE, HO!—Numbers are rushing to spend the Summer vacation, and the majority are carrying with them KNOX'S Hats. Their beauty, elegance and comfort cannot fail to attract the attention of foreigners, and lead to the improvement of hat manufacture abroad. Meanwhile members of the "Can't Get Away Club" can procure their hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Kerosene explosions occur from the lamp becoming upset and broken. PRATT'S Astral Oil is as safe as water.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Thuringia	June 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	June 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 21	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Baltimore	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 22	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	June 24	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	June 24	New-York	Liverpool
France	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, RIO, &C.			
Sherman	June 23	New-York	Havana.
North America	June 23	New-York	Rio.
Tybee	June 24	New-York	San Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Thuringia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 17—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Thurlow Weed, Miss Weed, Dr. L. A. Sayre and wife, Miss Sayre, H. H. Sayre, Mr. Havemeyer, Dr. Percy, A. L. Williams, Dr. W. H. Scott, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Mary Probsting, Mrs. Everett, Emanuel Kuh and wife, Miss Weed's servant, Thos. Eckstrom, Mrs. and Master John Bedford, Joseph Rodney Croskey, Geo. Hodges, R. W. Potter, J. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. D. McPherson, Chas. H. Strong, Alb. C. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Roberts, Mrs. Wm. C. Roberts and son.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 19—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Miss M. A. Bass, W. D. Wilson, Ed. Verrue, T. S. Watson, W. James, Mrs. James, 3 children and infant, J. Dalrymple, F. Crossman, C. Mousson, R. K. Cantley, Richard Nutt, J. W. Nutt, Walter Nutt, O. Zeschke, H. Harris, R. Macdonald, W. H. Ferguson, Miss E. Nutt, Miss H. Nutt, A. W. Massey, G. H. F. Prynne, F. Hamilton, J. Brown, H. Busch, R. H. Browne, J. Laring, G. L. Shaw, P. Smith, W. Leschkan, J. H. Dolph, R. Flander, W. Thwing, W. McErom, B. Crocker, N. Vemaze, N. Comenares, Miss C. Vaugh, Miss C. A. Ross, Mme. Perguel, Mlle. Perguel.

JUNE 19—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.*—W. J. Forby, Mrs. Forby, Miss Grace Forby, Miss Blanche Forby, and 2 children, F. E. Siffen, Mrs. Siffen, J. A. Tompkins, J. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood, Thomas Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Bryant Lindley, C. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, C. C. Hall, J. Vander Slins, D. Atwater, C. C. Herold, J. J. Owens, Mrs. Owens and infant, T. James, Miss J. C. Palmer, Miss L. P. White, J. H. Mahan, J. N. Mahan, J. S. Weeks, R. J. Douglas, Mm. Benton, Mrs. Benton.

JUNE 19—*In steam-ship Silesia, from Hamburg.*—Eugene Robert and wife, L. Mathey, wife and son, Anton Widmann, wife and daughter, Otto Muchbechner, J. Kapp, Adolph Menges, Bertha Imer, Marc Schmid, Rud Goldschmidt, Ph. Bear, C. Tappenback, wife, son and domestic, Benj. and Simon Goodkind, Wm. P. Pinner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon sets..9:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:48 | Gov. Island...10:15 | Hell Gate.11:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co., (omitted on Saturday;) Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Trimountain, Townsend, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Hamburg, H. Baetjer & Co.

Barks St. Peter, Bartlett, Cork, via St. Helena, S. C. Loud & Co.; Fjellstedt, (Nor.,) Florens, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Enterprise, (Dutch,) Mulder, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Burns, Rotterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Whitehall, (Br.,) Priest, Hantsport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nettie Merryman, Rollins, St. Helena Sound, Geo. Boland, Dearborn & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Brigs Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Maria Crowell, (Br.,) Perkins, Gottenburg, Moss & Ward; Walter Smith, Smith, Montevideo for orders, W. H. T. Hughes; Alice, (Br.,) Peterson, Aquin, Brett, Son & Co.; Romeo, (Br.,) Munro, Falmouth, Ja., G. F. Bulley; Osseo, Covent, Kingston, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schrs. Hy Barker, Beebe, Demerara, Edwin Weeks & Co.; C. B., (Br.,) Symonett, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Emma T. Burdell, Wiley, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Bob, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, Joseph Eneas; P. Blake, (Br.,) Sheridan, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; D. V. Streaker, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Angie Amesbury, Jones, Georgetown, J. S. Ingraham & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Morehouse, Liverpool June 8, Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 12, lat. 49, lon. 25 45, passed a Cunard steam-ship; 14th, lat. 46, lon. 37 45, was in company with a national steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 45 30, lon. 40, passed steam-ship Hansa, hence for Bremen; 17th, lat. 41 50, lon. 60, passed ship Orient, from Liverpool, for New-York; same date, &c., ship Bavaria, from Cardiff, for do.; 18th, at 3:51 P. M., 290 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Donau; at 4:04 P. M., steam-ship Ville de Paris; at 4½, steam-ships City of Brooklyn and Abyssinia; at 7 P. M., steam-ship India; at 7½, steam-ship England; at 7¾, steam-ship Manhattan, all bound E.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool June 7, Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 513 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg June 7, via Leith 10th, with mdse. and 837 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Georgetown, D. C., 60 hrs., with coal for Dayton, Mass.

Ship S. Vaughan, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Marsters, Newport, Eng., 39 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.; had variable weather to the banks; from thence 15 ds., with light variable winds and fog.

Bark Robert Bright, (of Bristol,) Elles, Iquique 87 ds., with nitrate of soda to Gossler & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Cape Horn April 24; crossed the equator May 21 in lon. 34 42; experienced rough weather rounding the Cape; stove bulwarks.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Stevens, Dix's Island, with stone for the New-York Post-office.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Gage, of and 7 ds. from Charleston, S. C., with yellow pine to Joseph Risley—vessel to master; had fine weather, and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Potosi, Coffill, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 360 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Allston, Perry, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, Pinkham, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. King Bird, (Br.,) Simpson, St. John, N. B., via Holmes' Hole 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Bagaduce, Devereux, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Reward, (Br.,) Hill, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 190 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. S. S. Lee, Springer, Darien, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to A. Hasken & Son.

Schr. Coroo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, —, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Only Son, Merritt, Calais, with lumber to Jas. Foley.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, —, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Belle Crowell, Crowell, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Virginia, Haskell, Gardiner, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Stanley, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Antelope, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. W. Haviland.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Lucy K. Cogswell, Sweet, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Merrill, Taunton, for Georgetown.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Telegraph, —, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. M. C. Atwater, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. White Foam, Milliken, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Roberts, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lamphear, Fall River, for Branford.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Philips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gem, Mathews, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jonas, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Phenix, Thompson, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Rodgers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bedabedec, Lewis, Rocklad, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., with lime to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alaska, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Jas. Tilden, Jorden, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Blue Beard, Price, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Justina, Kemiston, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Hunt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Nelson, Cavilier, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Warren, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Evans, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit, &c., to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Utica, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrews, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. W. K. Chapman, (Br.) Packham, Rockland, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Pacific, Warren, Cherryfield, with laths to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary, Richardson, East Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Branford.

Schr. Belapeck, Avery, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Mindora, —, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. A. C. Crandell, Rodgers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Boston.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Soule, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Dearing, Taunton.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Stonington.

Schr. M. J. Maxfield, May, Boston.

Schr. William Carroll, McGee, Bucksport.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport.

Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Tempest, Shophire, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Collier, Lewis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. T. E. French, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Hoyt, Providence.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Sandwich.

Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Barbour, Westerly.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence.

Schr. M. W. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Orion, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Merrill, Norwich.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Varanda, Pouder, Branford.

Schr. E. Waterman, Hicky, Providence.

Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. D. F. Willetts, Chesebro, Stonington.

Schr. Eclipse, Thompson, Virginia.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Dighton.

Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, Somerset.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Norwich.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Lanesville.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, East Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Salem, for Baltimore.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. Hydranger, Pettis, Providence.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. F. Simmons, Hall, Rockport, Me.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brigs F. J. Merriman, from Caibarien; Home, from Grand Turk; Lirabel, from Charleston; schr. Central America, from Guantanamo; Austrian frigate Novara, from New-York; bark Reunion, from Curacoa.

Below, Bark Meganticook, from Cadiz, for Gloucester.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—Arr. steam-ship Virginia, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports: Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Mimicaka, Eliza and Henrietta, from Ponce; Sophia, from Demerara; Randolph Payson, from St. Thomas. Passed out, ship Leocadia, for Rotterdam; steamer Liberty, for Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19.—Arr. steam-ship Gulf Stream, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The steamer Zasco, from Havana, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arr. ship Two Brothers, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 19.—Arr. steam-ship Rapido, from New-York; schr. Robert Caldwell and brig Trial, from Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Eva N. Johnson, for New-Haven.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter from Ballazzo Efferdi, Chargé d'Affaires of the Sublime Porte, inclosing the report of the mixed Commission charged more than two years ago with the revision of the tariff of sanitary dues in the Turkish Empire. The new regulations went into operation on the 13th inst. Every vessel from whatever country arriving at an Ottoman port shall pay a duty calculated on its tonnage according to the following rules: Iron, 1 to 500 tons inclusive, 22 paras, and from 500 tons upward, 12 paras per ton. In other words, every vessel pays 22 paras for the first 500 tons and 12 paras for the tons in excess of 500. The following are exempted from all sanitary dues excepting the pay of guards: First, vessels of war; second, vessels which have been forced to put into port, provided they are engaged in no commercial operations in the port; third, fishing vessels.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 19.—The steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, arrived today. She will return from New-York, to make her last trip on the Inman line, on the 30th. The steam-ship Alhambra, of this line, sld. with 150 passengers for the United States.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Tarifa, Capt. Murphy, from Boston June 6, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool. The Guion steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Freeman, from New-York June 7, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

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IVORY, SHELL, AND VIOLET-WOOD
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Our Safes present peculiar advantages in being entirely free from all dampness.
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The best and cheapest cooking apparatus for families in use.
We will exchange any ordinary size, worn out or unsatisfactory range of other makers, and replace it with one of our No. 1 largest family size, all put up ready for use, for
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NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8 AND 10 READE-ST.

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VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.
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E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.
PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.
H. B. JACKSON, No. 192 5th-av.
And all leading druggists and grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 Beaver-st.,
SOLE AGENTS.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &C., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.